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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Rhine Alarms Seen Tied To Race for Arms

Berlin Denies Any Plan to Infract Versailles or Locarno Pacts

France Warns Reich

Flandin's Plans for New Accord Believed Aided By Rumor of Rearmed Rhine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—The diplomatic air is buzzing with rumors that Herr Adolf Hitler is about to stage one of the periodical coups, with which he has been accustomed to punctuate the calendar since his advent to power in 1933.

No doubt there is nothing tangible to work on.

The trouble over Memel has subsided. The storm over Danzig, which threatened during the League session last month, ended in the capitulation—at any rate on paper—of the National Socialists, at present in the Danzig Senate. Britain and France have both given assurance that their precautionary moves in the Mediterranean have no repercussions in the Rhineland and Germany has accepted these assurances.

Yet the whole of Europe remains definitely uneasy about something.

Rhineland and Colonies

During the past few days rumors have begun to concentrate on two points—the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland and Germany's demand for colonies. There has been a report, for instance, that Germany has marched 40,000 troops into the demilitarized zone. There have been statements that a spokesman for the German Foreign Office has declared that Germany has an irrefutable legal title to the colonies which she possessed before the war. There has also been a story that the Führer of Germany and the Duce of Italy had held a secret meeting with a view to the latter's denunciation of the Locarno Treaty so as to facilitate Germany in remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Two Denials

The first and third stories can definitely be denied on the authority of Berlin and Rome. The second has at least this basis of verisimilitude—that Gen. Franz von Epp, head of the Colonial Department of the National Socialist Party, said recently at Hamburg:

"The German people is united regarding the necessity of its demand for colonies. The only question for further discussion is how and where.

"We cannot take colonies away from other states. The whole world, from north to south pole, has been occupied. But now, as formerly, we have a clear and definite legal title to our former colonies."

There is no doubt in fact that Germany will some day ask for her colonies back. But that day, in the opinion of most observers, isn't yet.

As regards the Rhineland, even if Germany has done nothing so far,

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France to Invoke Locarno if Reich Rearms Rhineland

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin warned that France would refuse to accept any excuse for an armed German occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland.

The Minister, speaking to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, asserted that if Germany should fortify the Rhineland, France would at once invoke the Locarno Treaty.

(This treaty, of which France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium are signatories, guarantees joint military action in case any of the members is the subject of aggression by another.)

There have been widespread fears in Paris that Germany planned to take such a step and Gen. Henri Albert Niessel charged Sunday that the Reich has moved 40,000 armed men into the area, disguising them as constabulary detachments.

If the zone is violated, M. Flandin said, he would consult with other Locarno members as to what steps to take. He added that under no conditions would the Government agree to militarization of that area.

Germany, he continued, could not justify a demand for remilitarization with the argument that France's mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia is a violation of the Locarno Treaty.

M. Flandin insisted that the accord is in full conformity with the Locarno agreement.

Briefly mentioning the Italo-Ethiopian War, the Foreign Minister asserted that France would not begin any peace movement.

"It is not up to France to take the initiative," he added.

Reviewing recent diplomatic conversations here, Mr. Flandin told the committee that Italy continues to guarantee Austria's independence and that no Hapsburg restoration in Austria is likely now.

At the same time, François Pietri, Minister of the Navy, reported to the Naval Commission of the Chamber on progress of the London naval conference.

He said he expected an agreement upon 32,000-ton maximum battleships.

(The United States is insisting upon the present maximum of 35,000 tons.)

Geneva Hinges Oil Ban on U. S. Aid

U. S. Lacks Statutory Authority to Embargo Oil for Italy

Seeks Aid for League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—In the absence of any statutory authority, the American government can do nothing effective to assist an oil embargo against Italy, should the League of Nations take such action following the report of its experts' committee.

An aggressive group of senators began a drive today, however, to introduce such authority into the neutrality resolution introduced as a last-minute truce yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and acquiesced in by the Administration. Meeting today the Senators, including not only the Nye-Clark group, but a few supporters of American co-operation in Geneva policy, were aiming at the introduction of amendments to the Senate resolution to extend last August's neutrality resolution.

Watchful Waiting

But even if statutory war-materials authority is provided—and it would be almost a political miracle if that comes about—best observers of foreign affairs here see difficulties in the way of the League's imposing an oil embargo. The present line at Geneva has so far shown itself to be one of watchful waiting: watching for the effects of the present sanctions and successful Ethiopian resistance to be felt, waiting for the rainy season to halt the campaign.

Moreover, the report of the experts' committee at Geneva tells the world little it did not already know:

Oil Sanction Affected By American Tankers

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Feb. 13

THE United States entered consideration of the League committee's oil report in more than the export question.

The oil experts decided that if Italy drew its oil from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, Italian-owned tankers could transport about 2,000,000 tons of oil a year.

They estimated that Italy could charter American or German tankers to transport the rest of the warring nation's oil requirements, set at about 3,500,000 tons a year.

Thus, in general League opinion, an embargo against oil tanker shipments to Italy could not be effective unless the League resorted to a blockade, and this, Italian sources have insisted, would mean war.

e. g., that the co-operation of all the principal petroleum supplies is necessary before a successful oil embargo can be applied to Italy. The responsibility placed by the committee on the United States lies in equal measure upon Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, an even Roumania.

Possess Authority

But presumably these nations possess the statutory—or other—authority which the United States lacks, and could impose an oil embargo if they so decided. Here, the free American citizen is considered to have a right to trade more or less as he pleases, without governmental interference. The only stoppage is in the case of munitions and implements of war, applied by last

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Italy Found Unprepared for Long War in Report of Experts

Doubt Secret Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 13—The report of the experts on oil sanctions issued yesterday clearly shows that the proposed embargo would be effective if the United States limited its supplies to their normal level. Even if League members alone refused to sell oil to Italy the purchase of petroleum would be rendered more difficult and expensive, and it is obvious that Italy would be unable to pursue a long campaign.

Thus technical opinion, as apart from political considerations, offers no excuse for further postponement of this long-debated measure, it is held here. Not until next month, however, is the committee of 18 expected to meet, for it is urged that the various governments must be given time to study the report.

Early Action Expected

While there are certain reservations and apparently omissions in the report, the definite impression produced here is that the League states cannot logically do otherwise than fix an early date for imposition of an oil embargo.

Though an oil sanction against Italy would not, in the opinion of the experts, bring the war to an end before the rainy season, it would in their judgment forbid resumption in October, unless non-member states deliberately negatived the League measure. Italy would therefore be obliged to negotiate peace in course

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Building Bulge Claimed Under New Deal Plan

FHA Chief Says Mortgage Cash Now Available at Best Terms Ever

Also Increases Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Mortgage money, frozen almost solid a year ago, is now available to home owners in most sections of the country on the "most attractive terms in the history of the nation," Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said today in his annual report to Congress.

It is on the basis of the Federal Housing Administration's accomplishments that President Roosevelt at the present time is considering broad extension of its facilities. Mr. McDonald in his report took credit for his organization for a substantial part of the recovery that has taken place in many lines of industry related to housing.

The following signs of recovery, promoted through the FHA, were cited by the Administrator:

Building Shows Increase

"Building permits issued and contracts awarded both for repairs or modernization and for new residential building have increased markedly during this year. According to the building permit figures, additions, alterations and repairs increased 37 per cent, and new residential building 206 per cent, during the last seven months of 1935, as compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

The volume of modernization loans insured has increased steadily during 1935, reflecting the emergency contribution toward recovery in the building trades as intended under Title I of the National Housing Act.

Employment in the building trades, according to the best estimates available in November and December, was from 10 to 15 per cent above that for the same months last year.

More Construction Jobs

Employment in the production of representative items of construction materials in November and December was 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Shipments of building materials on railroads have increased greatly in recent months as compared with last year. Carloadings of representative construction materials originated on 24 important railroads during September were 24.9 per cent higher than last year; and shipments of such materials by manufacturers in October and November were higher by 20.0 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively. Improvement has been general in nearly all lines of building materials and equipment.

The volume of new building by insured mortgages has shown a similar increase, a trend which, if continued, will mark a real contribution toward a permanent revival in the home construction industry.

Free Flow of Mortgage Funds

In addition, the housing chief pointed to the following marked improvements in the home mortgage field introduced through the FHA.

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Manchoukuans Drive Back Mongolians

Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima
Japanese War Minister

Gendun
Chairman of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic

Wide World; Sovfoto; by a Staff Artist

Map of the Mongol-Manchu Border Lands Showing the Location of Olahodka, Southwest of Lake Buir, Retaken by Japanese-Manchoukuan Troops in Brush With Mongolian Forces

G.O.P. Turns Heavy Guns On New Deal

Hoover Denounces Roosevelt Policies as 'Fountains of Fear'

Vandenberg Seeks Jeffersonians' Aid

Lincoln Day Speeches Show Wide Differences In Both Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The nation today was cogitating over a heavy batch of political oratory. The Lincoln Day speeches of former President Hoover and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, heard nationally over the radio last night, added a note of slashing criticism of the New Deal to the middle-of-the-road position of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the threat to "take a walk" of Alfred E. Smith, and the eager candidacy of Col. Frank Knox of Chicago. The Hoover and Vandenberg speeches seemed to observers to include sharper and less restrained attacks on the New Deal than have hitherto come from any of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination. Mr. Hoover's Portland speech, bristling with the epigrams and phrases which have latterly appeared in his public addresses, was an unrelieved bombardment of President Roosevelt and all his policies. Mr. Hoover pictured the New Deal as a "fountain of fear" spreading country-wide confusion.

Vandenberg's Blast

Senator Vandenberg's speech before the National Republican Club in New York surprised those Washingtonians who see him daily by its almost bitter and rasping thrusts at the New Deal. He seemed to wish to avoid the criticism that has lately descended on Senator Borah, who is charged with being too much of a New Dealer. Of course, Senator Vandenberg's background of not-quite-regularity during the latter years of the Hoover Administration lays him open to charges of quasi-irregularity today. He appeared to consider that his first job of a candidate was to clear himself by hitting hard.

The major national importance of Senator Vandenberg's speech was his appeal to Jeffersonian Democrats, and his promise to include them in his cabinet—if he successfully traverses the long road to nomination and election. This offer is read by politicians into the phrase "I welcome Jeffersonian co-operation, not only on the battle line, but subsequently in the council chamber after next November's victory is won."

Knox Speaks in Boston

Speaking before the historic Republican Middlesex Club in Boston last night, Col. Frank Knox formally announced his presidential aspirations, but promised to faithfully support whomever the Republicans name.

"And," he quickly added, "whoever is nominated, he must stand for a balanced budget, rigid economy, sound currency, withdrawal of the Government from any private business."

President Roosevelt today followed Senator Borah and Colonel Knox into the Illinois presidential preferential primary. Petitions entering his name were filed at Springfield with the Illinois Secretary of State.

No opposition to the President was foreseen by Democratic leaders in the primary. It is some years since a President in office has entered the primary in Illinois. Both factions of the Illinois Democrats are reported supporting Mr. Roosevelt for a second term. His signed declaration of candidacy was received at Springfield by mail.

Roosevelt Started It

The present bitterness of the political campaign—unwelcome at such an early stage—is traced by many back to President Roosevelt's own message to Congress on the state of the Union, which never pretended to be other than an opening campaign address. From that time, and particularly after his Jackson Day speech candidates have felt that the lid was off.

The political half-circle is now complete, with the latest Vandenberg and Hoover speeches. At one extreme is President Roosevelt, who despite attacks from Democratic ranks seems certain of renomination, and whose papers are being filed.

Then come so-called "Constitutional Democrats" who have threatened to secede from the party to support either a candidate of their own or ally themselves with the Republican candidate. These include Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, the leaders of the American Liberty League—Jouett Shouse, John J. Raskob, the du Ponts, John W. Davis, Alfred E. Smith—and a number of former New Dealers like Lewis W. Douglas, the former budget director.

Progressive Republicans

Next come the Progressive Republicans, sitting at the moment fairly squarely on the fence.

Some of them, like Senator William E. Borah, have gone into open opposition to the New Deal, and are attempting to bring pressure within Republican ranks to secure nomination of a candidate they can support whole-heartedly. Others, like Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska, are still closer to the New

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Feb. 13

G. O. P.—Candidates Seek Nomination

Lincoln's Birthday observances set off political pyrotechnics that are showering the nation with sparks and backfires today.

Herbert Hoover's Portland, Ore., address, in which he assailed the New Deal for compounding confusion and fear and with scrambling political autocracy and democracy, has stirred some of his friends to hope that he will yet be drafted to lead the Republican forces.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, in a New York speech, uncorked political expletives in an unexpectedly savage assault on the New Deal and, by so doing, he is believed to have reassured Old Guard leaders who feared he had skirted too close to the liberal flame. His stock as a prospect is believed vastly improved.

Senator Dickinson, in Greenfield, N. C., modestly scaled his hat into the presidential ring, saying he was a candidate for the Republican nomination, but would seek to pledge no delegates.

Col. Frank Knox, eager but unspectacular candidate for the nomination, officially announced his presidential intentions in Boston.

Senator Borah took out papers in the Illinois primaries.

Chairman Fletcher of the Republican National Committee, stated that he had heard talk that in the event of the New Deal's defeat, a coalition cabinet might be appointed. Such a bi-partisan arrangement is seen as saving Republicans from onus of either scuttling or maintaining New Deal policies.

Political discussions and speeches: Pages 1, 2, 10.

League—Oil Experts Issue Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—The League of Nations was pushed relentlessly closer to the critical decision of applying or not applying oil sanctions against Italy. The report of the experts on oil sanctions was released, and it swept away doubts as to the effectiveness or the technical workability of oil sanctions. Basic conclusions were:

1. Oil sanctions would operate with inexorable effectiveness if the United States would limit its supplies to normal.

2. Even if League members alone kept their oil tankers from Italian ports, this curtailment would strangle a long Italian campaign.

Only political considerations are seen now as staying League action on oil sanctions. No decision will be made probably for a month, in which time each government will weigh the feasibility of making this boldest of all moves yet demanded by the ideal of collective action.

Oil Committee's report elaborated: Page 1.

Socialists—Thomas and Blum in Difficulties

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—The rocky road to Socialism was depicted as Norman Thomas, leader of the American Socialist Party, was arrested on a charge of illegal picketing, as he led 40 strike sympathizers in Brooklyn. He was promptly "bailed" out of jail, just a little late for a speaking engagement. The demands of Mr. Thomas's cause lead him today into the picket line, tomorrow into sumptuous ballrooms to address intellectuals.

Socialist deputies, angered by the attack, voted to abstain from parliamentary action until Premier Sarraut dissolves the Royalist organization.

Olympics—Norwegians Win Skating and Skiing

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger.—Adolf Hitler saw Norway sweep to the top of the list of Olympic entries, the Associated Press reported. The Norwegian, Charles Mathisen, flowed with phantom speed over the ice to win the 1500-meter speed-skating crown. Oddbjohn Hagen, another Norwegian, jumped, pushed and slid to victory in the combined ski cross-country jumping event. Herr Hitler paid his first visit to the games.

Great Britain and Czechoslovakia hockey winners: Sports Page.

Strikes—Dressmakers Win Terms

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—Rapid-fire conferences stage-managed by Mayor LaGuardia have averted a strike of 105,000 dressmakers, it is believed.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Polymet Defendants Found Guilty
Labor Promises Fight on Foes of School Age Law
Noted Actor Hits Censorship Bill
Knox Will Not Seek Pledged Delegates
Saltonstall Reviews Ways and Means Testimony
Ways and Means Hammers Budget

These and many other interesting items of Boston and New England news will be found in the local section of this edition.

New Basis Sought For Ship Subsidies As Aid Nears End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—With all existing federal aid to American ship lines scheduled to cease on March 31 under the terms of a congressional resolution, the future of ship subsidy legislation was the object today of major concentration both in the Administration and on Congressional Hill.

President Roosevelt personally undertook to resolve the extensive differences of opinion which exist both among his personal advisers and among the legislators during a two hour White House conference yesterday, but it was highly uncertain today whether any common ground could be found.

Face End of Subsidies

The progressive and liberal element in the Senate is firmly opposed to any extension of the present mail contracts beyond March 31, but the prospects of enacting new legislation by that time are so uncertain that there is a definite possibility that the ship lines will find themselves on the morning of April 1 bereft of all federal aid.

The real dispute exists in the Senate where the Copeland bill providing for direct subsidies in place of the present disguised mail contract system is pending. The ship lines and the Administration are favorably inclined to this measure. But Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, whose investigatorial efforts are largely responsible for both the air and ocean mail contract revisions, is bitterly opposed.

Senator Black insists that government aid to the ship lines should be accompanied by government regulation to insure the proper operation of lines which enjoy government money.

Would Demand Regulations

He would require as a preliminary to government aid the simplification of corporate structure, a limit of 6 per cent on earnings and a top limit on the salaries of officials.

Such "socialistic regimentation" of the ship lines is scarcely palatable to the lines themselves or to their numerous friends in Congress even at the price of extensive Government aid. They would almost prefer no aid to aid under such conditions. The result may prove an insoluble impasse resulting in either a temporary extension of existing contracts or a period of no aid at all.

Mrs. Coolidge Leaves For Europe on Bremen

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge sailed for Europe last midnight on the liner Bremen, her plans cloaked in silence.

Her name was not on the passenger list and after she boarded the ship at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a long wait until sailing time, she was not accessible to interviewers.

Mrs. Coolidge remained in her stateroom with her close friend, Mrs. R. J. Adams, of Northampton, Mass., and Mrs. Adams's daughter, Jane, both of whom sailed with her.

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Campaign to Curb Supreme Court Is Fast Taking Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—A drive to limit the power of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional has begun in the National Legislature. Development of the drive will depend in large degree on further action of the Court toward new-deal measures, particularly TVA, now pending.

The movement has been growing in Democratic quarters for months: gathered a measure of nonpartisan support after the 6-to-3 AAA invalidation from Progressives and western Republicans, and was touched off yesterday by the scathing speech of Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska in the Senate.

As the situation stands at present, the movement will mark time till the TVA decision is rendered, now expected next Monday. If this goes against the Government the drive will gain headway.

Many Bills Introduced

In the Senate, half a dozen bills have been introduced; in the House, Representative W. B. Gregory (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, announced that he would start public hearings shortly on more than 20 bills already intro-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Manchu-Mongol Border Clashes Stir Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 13—Two developments today focused attention on the seriousness of the Manchoukuo border situation.

A small pitched battle is reported to have occurred yesterday between Japanese-Manchoukuan troops and Outer Mongolians around Olahodka, the Manchoukuan frontier post which the Mongols occupied.

Casualties

According to the Japanese Army communiqué the Mongols were driven from Olahodka after a fight lasting for several hours and involving the death of eight Japanese and wounding 11 Japanese-Manchoukuan soldiers. A Soviet airplane participated in the battle, according to the newspaper Asahi.

Soviet Protest Rejected

Olahodka is situated southwest of Lake Buir, where repeated border clashes have occured since December.

Simultaneously, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota telegraphed the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, Tamekichi Ota to reject the Soviet protest in connection with the conflict on the eastern frontier of Manchoukuo on Jan. 30, and to file a counter-protest. The Soviet Consul at Harbin had already refused Manchoukuo's demand for satisfaction in this incident where mutinous Manchoukuan troops were involved.

Situation Serious

While there is no indication that either the Japanese or the Soviet Government desires war, an inflammable situation apparently exists along the Outer Mongolian border, each side trying to outdo the other in little raids and skirmishes. It is intimated that the Japanese Government may repeat the suggestion for a border limitation mixed commission which the Soviet Government once rejected on the ground that the frontier is already clear. It is believed here that recent developments clearly indicate the necessity for such a commission.

Tokyo Sees Soviets Massing Troops On Manchoukuan Front

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TOKYO, Feb. 13—War Minister Yoshiyuki Kawashima voiced Japanese concern today over an alleged concentration of Soviet military power in Far Eastern Siberia, close to the frontiers of Manchoukuo.

General Kawashima disavowed

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

New Philippines Delegate Finds Problems Facing Him

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor Who Attended the Inauguration of the Philippines Commonwealth in Manila

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Arrival here of Quintin Paredes, the new Commissioner to Congress from the Philippine Commonwealth, serves to focus many outstanding Philippine problems which have been in the background since inauguration of the Commonwealth on Nov. 15.

Today, the new commissioner, who is one of the most distinguished of the islands' public men, called on President Roosevelt and was introduced by George H. Dern, Secretary of War. He has assumed his duties in Congress. But Mr. Parades' status, while not that of the American High Commissioner in Manila, Frank Murphy, is nevertheless, increased from the role of previous Philippine delegate. Hitherto, there have been two; now there is only one official.

Trade Problem to the Fore

The first problem of Philippine-American relations concerns trade. Under the terms of the Philippine Independence Act, at the end of five years—which falls in 1940—5 per cent of the American tariff duties are to be applied on all Philippine exports to the United States; in the following year 10 per cent, and up to 25 per cent in 1945, whereafter the full duty is to be effective.

In final negotiation of the independence act, between American and Philippine officials, it was understood—and stated explicitly by President Roosevelt—that these economic arrangements were to be reexamined with a view to revision. But the date was left open.

No Immediate Action

In Manila, it was assumed that such revision would take place early in 1936. But there is here no sign of any action on the problem. A group of experts from the tariff commission have been in Manila, investigating the prospective effect of the graduated tariff on the Philippine economy.

While their conclusions have not been published, indications are of a moderate analysis, revealing sharp, if not fatal, blows to some Philippine exports, and much less effect on others, when the American tariff wall has to be scaled.

Only Preliminary

These studies were only preliminary to a full conference on economic relations, for which the Philippine Government is prepared to send its most qualified delegates. Before the first American tariff goes into effect on insular products, therefore, a keen political battle will take place. For on the American side the protectionists are already well mobilized.

The impression given to Filipino

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Ah, 'Tis Good Red Herring

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 13 (AP)—Clyde Edsel Herring, University of Iowa student and youngest son of the Governor, reached new heights in touching his father for pocket money, the Governor disclosed today.

After receiving a letter which "apparently shows profound study of classical style," Governor Herring said:

"The screed hath netted him ten wheels, but 'twill be folly for him to try to dodge again."

The letter follows:

"Well-beloved father:

"I have not a penny, nor can I get any save through you for all things at the university are so dear; nor can I study in my code or my digest for they are all tattered. Moreover, I owe ten crowns in dues to the provost, and can find no man to lend them to me: I send you word of greetings and of money.

"The student hath need of many things if he will profit here; his father and his kin must needs supply him freely, that he be not compelled to pawn his books but have ready money in his purse, with gowns and furs and decent clothing, or he will be damned for a beggar; wherefor, that men may not take me for a beast, I send you word of greetings and money.

"Food is dear and other good things; I owe in every street, and am hard tested to free myself from such snares. Dear father, deign to help me! Grant my supplication, for I send you word of greetings and of money.

"Well-beloved father, to ease my debts contracted at the inn, with the doctor, and to pay my subscriptions to the laundress and the barber, I send you word of greetings and of money.

"Clyde Edsel."

Suspense Attends Peace Call Sent to Americas by Roosevelt; Argentina Said to Hesitate

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Apathetic Washingtonians shrugged their political shoulders this week and reduced President Roosevelt's idea of a Pan-American peace parley to an administration publicity stunt. Other persons living in Washington shrugged their shoulders, too, but not from the same reaction.

For instance, it is understood that members of the Argentine embassy were none too pleased over the possibility of the United States convening an antiwar conference. In fact, there came from one Latin-American source the hint that Argentina would never willingly give to Washington the legal means for convening an assembly which might dim the southern Republic's prestige among its neighbors.

Beginning in 1826

Exactly why a nation should become so sensitive because another country hit upon the idea of doing something to stop war, is a bit difficult to understand. Peace gatherings are old stories. The first one among the American republics occurred back in 1826. The United States was invited to send delegates to Panama. The session ended before the delegates arrived.

Means for transportation are more fully developed these days; and if a conference is convened, say for instance in Buenos Aires, an American delegation probably will arrive on time. The question is—will a conference be called? and if it is, will Argentina sit in?

Trying to Make It Out

One might suppose that an assembly minus an Argentine commission would be a failure. One might be thinking correctly, according to rather well posted individuals in Washington. They argue that Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile are dominated by the great nation in southern South America, and that one word from that nation would keep the three republics out of the conference.

The estimable persons who reason along such lines suggest that Argentina might permit a peace parley if the United States would lower duties on a few Argentina exports; like, for example, wheat and meat.

Maybe! But does not the thought find a place in even the apathetic Washingtonian's mind that President Roosevelt would hardly have gone about planning for an anti-war conference, had he not been sure of Latin-American support?

Accomplished in 1933

Do not forget that during the Montevideo Pan American Conference of 1933, Argentina enthusiastically supported a measure renouncing war; and as a result of this support, a treaty was drawn up denouncing war as an instrument of national policy and pledging non-recognition of territory seized by aggression. True, all the American republics have not ratified the treaty, but the fact remains it was approved in conference.

There has been, and there is, talk about a "whip-hand." The slogan is directed against the United States. Imposition of a large country's will upon a small nation has ever been the practice. The United States has sought to do as it pleased in the Western Hemisphere. Even a casual reading of Washington's foreign relations since the Latin-American colonies became independent will prove this statement. The word "whip-hand" is, therefore, not without reason.

Common Level

But President Roosevelt, as well as Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Washington's interest in Latin-American affairs, is cognizant of an anti-northern feeling in South America. The feeling grows friendlier as it reaches toward the Caribbean, but it exists even there. Southern politicians, more especially in South America, have argued about bringing the American republics to a common level. This happens to be exactly what Roosevelt would like to do.

Security All Around

Washington has declared, again and again, for the policy of good neighbor. The policy has been predicated upon the belief of the United States Government that an inter-American relationship should exist based upon a recognition of actual equality among the American republics. And, as Mr. Welles has pointed out, "the policy calls for complete forbearance from interference of any republic in the domestic affairs of any other. That is, calls for economic co-operation and the realization that in the world at large all of the American nations confront the same international problems. . . . And that the security of any one American republic cannot be a matter of indifference to the others."

Formerly Enthusiastic

Those are plain enough words and their meaning is clear. Argentina may refuse to participate in a Pan-American Peace Conference. The writer believes that the republic will be represented. Moreover, Argentina may seek to keep Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile from attending the meeting; but should this come to pass, the one republic most enthusiastically favoring the drawing up of an anti-war pact at the 1933 Montevideo Conference will be standing in the pathway of the most likely plan devised in over a century, for a workbale Pan-Americanism.

To believe that Argentina will take any such stand does not seem reasonable. It is true that the republic prefers to trade with Great Britain, but it is likewise a fact that it would like to further commercial relations with the United States. And it is certainly true that it wants to continue its influence among the South American countries. Why, then, should it refuse to countenance a parley which might do away with war, thereby leaving the Argentine people free to carry out the three above objectives?

G. H. C.

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Divorce Reforms Planned in Reich As Community Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Proposals for the reform of German divorce laws, which were recently worked out by a special committee of the Academy of German Law, start from the thesis that any alterations must be based upon National Socialist conceptions of the primary claims of the community before those of the individual.

Hence, it is emphasized, the state has no interest in helping to prolong a union which has ceased to form a moral basis for communal life or which endangers the biological and cultural existence of the nation. Divorce should therefore be permitted when the hope of a continuance of normal union has ceased to exist. This difficult issue must be decided by the judge ("Eherichter"), and no distinction should be made between marriages with or without children, since constant quarrels and discords can only harm the children who must be unwilling witnesses of them.

State Can Move

An important innovation now proposed is the granting to the Public Prosecutor of the right to present to the courts an application for divorce, even without consulting the parties themselves, in such cases where it can be shown that the marriage lacked "moral content"—by which is meant marriages carried through for immoral or criminal purposes, or where the contracting parties, under the protection of the legal form, carry on Communist propaganda.

The report lays it down also that its proposal are not to be interpreted as meaning that it wishes to facilitate divorce, but that the time has come when the question should be settled as to whether unions which have been shattered beyond repair and have lost their inner value should be continued artificially by the state.

Community to Benefit

If these new German divorce law proposals based upon National Socialist ideology, become law, a great increase in the number of divorces is foreshadowed. But such an eventuality, according to Dr. Mössmer, chairman of the committee which formulated the proposals, is to be regarded as an advantage rather than as a disadvantage with the interests of the community benefiting, since only such persons will seek divorce whose marriages are already destroyed from the ideal standpoint. Any increase in the number of divorces will also only be temporary, it is assumed, because the Government's other measures for preventing marriages, which are doomed from the beginning, should tend to reduce their number in future.

The new proposals provide for special divorce courts, with judges selected according to their age, experience in marriage and family life, and their reliability as true National Socialists.

Europe's Talk of Hitler Coup Linked With Armament Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

the feeling remains strong in some quarters that she is about to do something. Two explanations are given in informed circles—first that Herr Hitler intends to make ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact, which is now being debated in the French Chamber, the excuse for remilitarization. This is denied in Berlin. The other is that French supporters of the pact are trying to confound its opponents by playing on the country's fears of Germany.

The Foreign Minister of France has just announced that his Government is prepared to invoke the Locarno guarantee of joint military aid against an aggressor if Germany moves toward remilitarizing the Rhineland. He added that under no circumstances would the French permit such militarization without challenge and vigorous counteraction.

Would Hit Two Pacts

The future alone will prove whether Germany really intends once more to take her Versailles obligations into her own hands and tear them up. It would be definitely contrary not only to the Versailles Treaty but also the Locarno if she did. And Locarno, it is observed here, came into being as a result of the initiative not of Britain or France, but of Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister at the time.

Meanwhile, it is irrefutable that however much nations might protest, neither Britain nor Russia nor even France herself would treat remilitarization of the Rhineland as a "casus belli." That it would lead to still greater diplomatic isolation of Germany is however unquestionable and a good many observers doubt, for this reason, whether Herr Hitler, who is very anxious for British good will at this juncture, will risk such a drastic challenge.

Meanwhile it is undeniable that the feeling of uncertainty about Germany has been very useful in Pierre Etienne Flandin's recent attempts to bolster up the Little Entente and the Balkanic Entente. It also strengthens the hand of those in Britain who are urging a comprehensive scheme of rearmament.

Germany's Colonial Aspirations Recalled With Berlin Denials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 12 — Apprehension shown in certain circles abroad concerning Germany's alleged prospective denunciation of the Locarno Treaty and remilitarization of the Rhineland, with agitation for return of its former colonies, is declared here to be quite unfounded.

The report that German soldiers have been moved into the Rhineland is officially denied emphatically here, it being pointed out at the same time that there is no military training of any sort within the demilitarized zone.

Barracks Outside

German youth from that zone called to do military service received a "calling-up paper" from the civil authority—the police—and only come under military control when they enter the barracks which are outside the zone proper.

It is added that there is no purely military force in the zone, although there are plenty of police, Labor Service and the National Socialist Storm Troopers.

Benefits from Locarno

The demilitarization of the Rhineland, a well-informed authority declared here today, "is a measure which Germany will carefully maintain, as well as possible. The present agitation abroad is due to an attempt to utilize fear of Germany in the interests of so-called collective security. It has no foundation in fact. The Germans are not so foolish as to give their enemies such an opportunity, especially as we still see the great benefits in the Locarno pact."

Colonies Never Given Up

Concerning Germany's attitude toward her former colonies, it has long been clear that this country has never in its own thought relinquished ownership of the colonies. In addition to General von Epp's statements, quoted in the Monitor, Jan. 11, 1936, it is worth pointing out that former colonial officials have always been classed as "in reserve"—not retired or dismissed. The times have changed since Adolf Hitler wrote in "Mein Kampf" against colonies and on behalf of a land settlement policy.

As Hitler Saw It Then

The following translation from "My Battle" enunciates the Führer's idea that territorial expansion in Europe is to be preferred to colonial enterprise:

"Germany's only hope of carrying out a sound territorial policy lay in acquiring fresh lands in Europe itself. Colonies are useless for that object if they appear unsuitable for settling Europeans in large numbers. In the nineteenth century, however, it was no longer possible to acquire such territory for colonization by peaceful methods A colonizing policy of that kind could only be realized by means of a hard struggle, which would be far more appropriate for the sake of gaining territory in the continent near home than for lands outside Europe."

Today there is an unremitting aim to make the nation "colonially minded." Thus the public announcement for the meeting at the University of Berlin next week indicates that the "colonial idea must march."

From time to time the world outside gets disturbed concerning German activities in foreign policy, but momentarily the general feeling here is that great changes in foreign political spheres are not to be expected until autumn. Everything is now concentrated on the Olympic Games.

Hitler Demands Suppression Of 'Jewish Enemies'

SCHWERIN, Ger., Feb. 13 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and other National Socialist leaders warned at the funeral of the assassinated Wilhelm Gustloff yesterday that such attacks would only mean a more determined and ruthless carrying out of the National Socialist program.

"We understand the challenge and we accept it," exclaimed Reichsführer Hitler.

Herr Gustloff, leader of German Nazis in Switzerland, was fatally shot in Davos, Switzerland, a week ago, by David Frankfurter, Yugoslav Jewish medical student.

Herr Hitler said Herr Gustloff was the latest of a long list of German martyrs slain for resisting what he termed a Jewish attempt to enslave Germans.

"But it was a proud page in the history of the Swiss and for the Germans living in Switzerland," he continued, that no German or Swiss could be found to do the deed. "The instigator himself had to do it."

In other years, the Führer said, "the hate-filled might of our Jewish enemies" was often able to use Germans as tools against those "unselfishly devoted to the Fatherland."

"You, Wilhelm Gustloff, have not fallen in vain," Herr Hitler pledged. "Little did your assassin dream that through his deed millions would be awakened to true German life. The deed strikes not at Germany but at its instigators. . . .

"Gustloff enters the ranks of our nation's immortal martyrs. He will be a patron saint of all Germans living abroad."

Secret Police Press Drive on Communists And Roman Catholics

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—Secret police last night controlled the offices of civil district governors under a law designed to remove hindrances from police under-cover activities against Communists and Roman Catholics.

The grip of the secret state police on public life was tightened by a law made public through the Official Gazette after a series of swift raids, principally in the Rhineland, caused the arrest of more than 100 Roman Catholics on charges of allegedly conspiring against the Government.

Henceforth, the Gestapo (Secret Police) will be unhampered by civil officers and are empowered to issue commands to governors who in turn pass them on to local police officials.

A decree published in the Official Gazette added, however, that the independence of ordinary justice would be unchanged.

Sentences and fines have been imposed on Roman Catholic officials and members of other sects prohibited from holding meetings.

The new decree was described in official comment as assuring that "the striking power of the Secret Police will be unhindered and guarantees close expert collaboration with civil officials."

The Rhineland drive apparently was halted for the moment or had come to an end since the first raids Friday which were climaxed by the arrest at Cologne Sunday of Ludwig Wolker, head of the National Roman Catholic Youth Movement, and a dozen others.

Official reports contained the names of no new prisoners.

"No Roman Catholic priest has been arrested because of his spiritual or welfare work," the official organ of the police said, "but priestly robes are no safeguard against punishment for treasonable activities."

The Black Shirts cited the case of Father Kenter of Dresden, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for "spreading Communistic propaganda."

Senate Group Organizes To Further Neutrality Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

August's embargo, which expires on Leap Year Day.

Extension of that embargo until May 1, 1937—proposed in the resolutions introduced in both houses of Congress—would shelve the whole question of a war-materials embargo. The State Department and President Roosevelt, recognizing the complexity of the question, and anxious to shorten the session of Congress, decided to accept the extension of an arms embargo alone, with the addition of a financial embargo.

Want Record Vote

The strangely-assorted group of senators which desires to extend the embargo to war materials feels that their best choice is to force a record vote on the floor of the Senate. They would introduce into the new extension resolution an amendment containing Article Four of the full-fledged neutrality bill—an amendment giving the President authority to limit shipments of war materials to quantities of "normal trade" over a prewar period of years.

They would also like to introduce Section 9, which provides that trade to belligerents is at the shipper's own risk.

Their viewpoint is that while opposition to a broad and legalistic condemnation of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas is quite prevalent in Congress, nevertheless few members would care to put themselves on the record as flatly defending trade with belligerents, so the assertion of governmental protection over such trade.

Hope

If these two amendments are added to the neutrality extension resolution, the resultant policy would be not at all disheartening to those who have waged the neutrality battle.

Already provided in the extension resolution are:

An arms and munitions embargo.

A financial embargo.

Prohibition against American vessels carrying munitions.

Prohibition of use of the United States as a base for supplying vessels with munitions.

Restriction on use of American ports by submarines.

Restraint upon Americans traveling upon belligerent vessels.

To this would be added:

A permissive limitation of trade in war materials to "normal trade."

Warning that shipment into war zones is at the shippers own risk.

More Oil For Italy

Meantime, sharp increases in shipment of American oils to Italy are shown. The latest figures cover December, 1935, and speak for themselves:

(All figures in barrels)

	Dec. '34	Nov. '35	Dec. '35
Crude oil	None	316,953	598,718
Gasoline	None	78,284	184,678
Gas oil	None	58,214	212,362
Fuel oil	None	100,289	None
Lubricating oil	18,795	43,029	77,498

Philippines Delegate Faces Many Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders has been that the Administration would facilitate revision downward of these prospective tariffs. But the basis of this impression is not clear, particularly once the protective lobbies swing into action. There is, moreover, no positive assurance that the trade conference will be held before the 1936 elections.

No Actual Need For Haste

Apart from the desirability of making the future status absolutely certain and predictable, thus perhaps facilitating trade commitments by business, there is no actual need for the Philippine-American conference until a year or so before the new duties are scheduled to go into effect: 1940.

Another Philippine - American problem likely to take a good deal of Mr. Paredes' time is the question of the Philippine "gold reserve." Senator Alvah B. Adams (D) of Colorado has introduced a bill into Congress to repeal authorization for payment of $23,862,750.78 to the Islands as compensation for the depreciation in value of deposits of the Philippine National Bank in the United States.

These deposits, insular authorities as well as Treasury and War Department experts said, were in the United States as a currency reserve fund.

Cut Value of Deposits

Devaluation of the dollar reduced the value of the deposits. Congress passed a compensatory bill, but the money has never been appropriated. One of Mr. Paredes' first jobs will be to combat the Adams bill.

The new commissioner made his greatest reputation as speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives. This post is second only in authority to that of the President.

President Quezon won a political victory just before his inauguration, to demote the importance of the Speakership from the American version to the British version, where he is simply an impartial presiding officer. Speaker paredes did not run for re-election, obtaining the important Washington post instead.

Graves for Luxury Tax

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13 (AP)—A luxury tax "on everything that is not a necessity" was approved by Gov. Bibb Graves Feb. 11 in an address in which he asked a special session of the Alabama Legislature for more revenue to meet governmental needs. Expressing opposition to a general sales tax, the Governor linked the proposed luxury tax with a possible reduction of two and a half mills in the State's ad valorem tax and a $2000 homestead tax exemption.

Geneva Hinges Oil Ban on U. S. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

of the spring or summer of this year.

In one respect, the findings of the experts are surprising. More or less authorized spokesmen have for the last week declared that Italy has accumulated substantial stocks. In some League circles they were held sufficient for six to 10 months. But the experts were unable to discover any evidence of systematic secret stocking.

On the basis of ascertainable facts the experts estimate that Italy had less than a two-month supply on hand at the end of 1934. This implies that Italy was apparently not then contemplating aggression.

Even in 1935 the experts can trace the addition of only 300,000 tons, and despite the notice given Italy for more than three months of the intention of the League members eventually to impose an embargo, it is estimated that Italy has still only sufficient oil for three months ahead, that is to say, until the rainy season automatically suspends hostilities for several months.

Report Caused Surprise

Considerable astonishment is expressed by everybody at this part of the report. There have been circumstantial accounts of oil being rushed in Norwegian tankers or supplied by Iran, Russia and Roumania, to say nothing of the huge increase of American sales to Italy during the past few weeks.

It is explained that the experts can only take such official figures as are available. These indicate that imports rose from 2,000,000 tons in 1931 to 3,000,000 in 1934, which is apparently regarded as normal, and augmented by 800,000 tons in 1935.

It would appear that no cognizance can be taken for this purpose of the economies effected by Italy in the ordinary employment of petroleum by the imposition of restrictions.

The experts likewise acknowledged their inability to calculate to what extent gas, electricity and coal may furnish motor substitutes. They regard synthetic products with sufficient seriousness to suggest that any embargo on oil should be extended to include alcohol and benzol, from which motor fuel can be obtained.

Estimates on Transport

As for transport, the experts fix Italy's present needs at 3,500,000 tons—which is higher than hitherto suggested—and calculate she has enough tankers to ship 2,000,000 tons.

If League countries alone put an embargo on transport, then Italy can still manage with the help of the tanker tonnage of non-League states but at greater difficulty and expense.

The possibility of something like a blockade comes into view with the suggestion of preventing traffic by indirect routes, including the use of free ports. Reference to legal difficulties in preventing charter tankers from proceeding to Italy also provides matter for animated comments.

Geneva Experts' Report Shows Vital Need For Activity on Oil Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—Both Sanctionists and anti-Sanctionists here claim a victory in the report of the Geneva committee of experts on the proposed oil embargo.

Anti-Sanctionists fasten on the experts' remark that Italy could obtain all the oil she needs from the United States. What is the use, they ask, of cutting off supplies and thereby bringing serious loss to sanctionist states, if Italy merely has to go across the sea to get as much oil as she wants?

Regret Neutrality Bill

They point out further that the new Neutrality Bill approved yesterday by the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee omits the provision requiring the President to impose peace-time quotas on exports of war material.

Sanctionists, on the other hand, stress the fact that the experts when declaring that Italy could get her oil elsewhere added that the embargo by the League states would both increase the cost of oil to Italy and enhance the difficulties of transport.

A Moral Issue

Moreover, say the Sanctionists, if it is wrong to let Italy buy the oil with which to prosecute her war of aggression, surely the right way to act is to do one's own share of preventing her from obtaining such supplies regardless of what another potential supplier may or may not do about it.

The experts' decision undoubtedly raises serious issues for the governments of the League states, it is held here. Oil, coal and iron ore were deliberatly left out from the sanctions list in the first instance because it was obvious without the special inquiry that ample supplies are available from non-League countries.

Downing Street Views

There is influential support in Downing Street for the view that if the League states turn off their own oil-taps and the United States faucets get the financial benefit, considerable ill-feeling may be aroused. Tension is already high in Europe and no one wants to increase it. And thus far the question of blockade has been deliberately put to one side.

It is also a long while since President Roosevelt hinted at a voluntary restriction of oil exports by producers of the United States—as accounts of the Neutrality Bill debates cabled here from Washington abundantly testify.

Vital Period Ahead

The next days—perhaps weeks—are expected to see all the governments concerned engaged in a serious exchange of views.

Meanwhile, it is not too much to say that unless public opinion once again takes the matter in hand, as it did the "Hoare-Laval Peace Plan," the natural tendency on the part of governments toward caution is likely to prevail.

College Head Pays Tribute to 'Sallies'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 — "Others" is the word out of which the Salvation Army grew, Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, president of Girard College, said here at a Maintenance Fund campaign luncheon.

The Salvation Army is essentially an organiaztion for practical workers, he declared. Its members preach what they practice, he pointed out, thus following the example of the founder of Christianity.

Introduced by a graduate of the famous college for orphan boys as "the father of 1600 boys," Dr. Herrick cited the fine educational opportunity the institution offered. The luncheon marked the end of the eleventh day of the campaign. It was announced that $52,301—about 33 per cent of the goal—had already been obtained.

Columbia Awards Medals to Six Alumni

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP) — Six graduates of Columbia University yesterday were announced winners of medals "for conspicuous alumni service." The award was part of the university's twenty-ninth annual Lincoln Day alumni celebration.

The medal winners were: Dr. William H. Woglom, of New York, professor of cancer research at the Crocker Institute; John Campbell Spencer, of Palo Alto, Calif.; Robert Hasbrouck Wyld, of Garden City, N. Y.; Raymond Mureau Bristol and Herbert Hanau, of New York, and Willard Ives Kimm, of Orange, N. J.

Steer Clear of Politics, City Workers Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13—Philadelphia city employees have been warned by the Committee of Seventy, clean government organization, that they will be prosecuted for mixing politics with their jobs.

The warning was sounded by Thomas J. Walker, secretary of the committee, as the result of a speech made recently by Mrs. James W. Kyle, assistant director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries. In this speech she was quoted as saying: "It is time to oust the extravagant Democrats."

Yorktown Launching April 4

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The new airplane carrier Yorktown is to be launched at Newport News on April 4. In making this known yesterday, the navy said Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary, will act as the new ship's sponsor.

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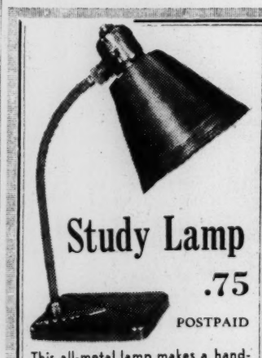
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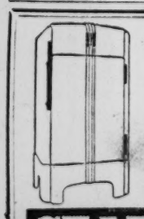
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Agreement between union representatives and employers to continue negotiations was announced today, the very day slated for the strike to start. Labor's demands, involving particularly corrections in relationship between jobbers and contractors, are said to have been largely met.

Building workers rolled up another strike threat for Mayor LaGuardia to cope with in his role as arbiter. Negotiations between trade union officials and employers over renewal of their present contract hit snags. George Scalese, international vice-president of the Building Service Workers Union, declared it was maintenance of the contract or a strike.

War—Prevention 'Anywhere on Earth' Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ithaca, N. Y.—Only by voting themselves into a war, should Americans be asked to shoulder arms, Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, told the Farm and Home Week Conference at Cornell University. He sees 90 per cent of Americans without predatory desire for land or conquest. His ultimate prescription for keeping out of war was for America to do all in its power to "prevent the beginning of war anywhere on earth between any nations."

Russo-Japanese—Border Dispute Intensified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—Unremitting skirmishes along the Manchoukuan-Outer Mongolian borders reached a crescendo when in pitched battle eight Japanese soldiers were killed. Called the most serious of the recent border incidents, this battle involved Japanese and Manchoukuans on one side allegedly attacking and driving 250 Mongolians from Manchoukuan territory.

Moscow and Tokyo recognize the inflammable nature of these incidents. Outer Mongolia has been taken under the wings of Soviet army planes, as was well illustrated by the Soviet plane that hovered over and allegedly participated in the last pitched battle. Trouble seems to arise from ill-defined frontiers. Russia argues that borders are adequately lined. Japan denies this and may repeat request for a mixed committee to establish borders.

Naval Parley—Political Issues Barred by U. S.

London—The American delegation to the Naval Conference repelled an effort to weave European politics into the proceedings. Great Britain had asked, according to the Associated Press, that Anglo-German, Anglo-French and Franco-German issues be considered, on the assumption that a healthy political foundation would permit a better architecture for the final naval agreement. America firmly adhered to its historic adversion to European entanglements and vetoed the request.

America has conceded twice, once in agreeing to build cruisers of 8000 tons instead of 10,000 tons and again in agreeing on aircraft carriers of 22,000 instead of 23,000 tons. America sits back, expectant that such concessions will be reflected in concessions to it in the form of 35,000-ton battleships.

Capital—Conference of the Americas Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Briefs:

President Roosevelt awaits word from Latin-American nations to which he has addressed invitations to a South and North American Peace Conference, to be held probably next September. Considerable stir followed reports that Canada was not invited, due probably to its link with the Old World. Peace among nations in the Americas and safety from attack from beyond the two continents are seen as twofold objectives of the projected Roosevelt Conference.

An economy drive to disarm in part a threatened $5,000,000,000 1937 deficit actually appears to be gathering momentum. Three-way cuts in the budget are being contemplated in a series of conferenees, it is reliably indicated. They include:

Cancellations of authorized lending by federal bureaus—only a paper saving.

Paring down of appropriations.

Rigorous economies in administration, about the only saving that would effect the current deficit and budget.

Lincoln Memorial Garden Proposed

Great area of 60 acres along shore of Lake Springfield in Illinois to be planted and dedicated this spring through contributions from each of the 48 states under the sponsorship of the Garden Club of Illinois.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13—An Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden—60 acres of beautiful shore land stretching three-quarters of a mile along Lake Springfield here—to be constructed and landscaped by contributions from each of the 48 states, will be planted and dedicated this spring in celebration of the 127th Lincoln birthday anniversary, it was announced here yesterday.

This announcement came as three states—Washington, Florida and Kentucky—notified the special memorial committee of the Garden Club of Illinois, sponsors, of their acceptance of the invitation sent to all states to contribute to the shrine. These states will send plants, trees and shrubs. Inquiries have been received from 10 other states the committee revealed.

Promoters of Lincoln Garden Plan

Mrs. T. J. Knudson, Who Launched the Project, and Jens Jenson, Landscape Architect, on a "Root Bridge" in the Park at Springfield, Ill.

Unique Shrine

As stone monuments to Lincoln exist in great number, and as books have been written almost too numerous to count, residents of Lincoln's home city in collaboration with the Illinois Garden Club and national figures from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Henry Ford, and Mrs. Vachel Lindsay to David Lloyd George of England wished to see a unique shrine established here in Lincoln's home city.

To the nation it will be a different kind of a memorial. One to which each state and its local organizations can contribute. It is designed to be a memorial that will not be finished by this generation but will increase in beauty at the hands of the children and grandchildren of its present sponsors, the Garden Club of Illinois.

In describing the shrine, the landscape architect, Jens Jensen, of Chicago, said:

"Where the spirit of Abraham Lincoln touches every tree and flower, there a garden is to be built to his memory."

15 Council Rings

Scattered along the lake shore will be 15 council rings with stone benches around central fireplaces for club and tourist meetings. Trails, edged with flowers, will cut through the park, and bronze plaques will mark each state's contribution.

Lake Springfield, a body of water of some 4500 acres, was formed last year to provide a water supply for the city, and it offers an admirable setting for a garden such as this.

The Garden Club of Illinois is carrying on the work with funds raised at its annual Chicago Garden Show. It has invited garden clubs, patriotic organizations and individuals to join with it. Already a number of them have indicated their willingness to "adopt" a grove or a clump or a lane and supply the necessary nursery stock.

Anyone who wishes to have the smallest part in planting the garden may do so, but there is to be no intensive drive for funds, according to its sponsors. Gardens, like orchards, take years to develop, and gardeners know the virtue of patience and calm.

Slow Development

They do not want to hurry this project. Trees that are not planted this year can be planted next. The plan is there; the development can come naturally. At present, Mrs. T. J. Knudson of this city, who originated the garden memorial idea, is keeping scrupulous record of every contribution, however small, with the name of the donor so that it can eventually be inscribed on an honor roll.

Mrs. Knudson, an active Garden Club member, maintains headquarters for the project in her pleasant farm home, Glad Acres. She has the cordial co-operation of Mr. Jensen, who is giving his services at a nominal charge because of his interest in the idea.

His plans have just been released. They call for plantings of the many lovely trees and shrubs and wild flowers which grow in the three states Lincoln knew as home—Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Plantings will be in natural lanes, permitting glimpses of the lake from many points.

Planned on Large Scale

Mr. Jensen's description gives a hint of what may be expected here. "The Lincoln Garden," he writes, "has been planned on a large scale, in keeping with our country of which the garden is part. Certain plants are used in large masses to emphasize their beauty and give a feeling of greatness. It will be a real inspiration to see hundreds of our native crabapples blooming in a sunlit lane, backed by the deep shadows of the woodlands, or the fleeting blossom of the plum or shad touched with the rushing snowflakes of a belated April storm.

"The lower levels along the margin of Lake Springfield has been dedicated to our sun-loving flowers. Thousands of lilies, phlox, and other friends of the open lowlands will greet you in festive array and speak of the beauty the pioneer beheld when first entering the Illinois land."

The garden is not to be treated solemnly, but is expected to be the scene of many happy gatherings of gay young people and their elders. A dozen or more council rings have been planned to attract such gatherings. These rings consist of stone fire-pots surrounded by circular benches.

The Council Rings

"I love the council ring," Mr. Jensen wrote in his description. "It is democratic in conception; here one is no more than the other. The friendly fire on the hearth in the center is inviting. These council fires are in the depth of the woods, or at the edge of sun openings, or near the lake shore where their flames send greetings across the water to other people. The largest ring has been named for Lincoln. It retreats in a grove of white oak, the stateliest and sturdiest tree in Illinois."

The location of the garden just outside of Springfield is particularly appropriate. Lincoln's home is preserved here, the only one he ever owned. Here also is the great Lincoln Memorial in Oak Ridge Cemetery in which are eight statues representing Lincoln at different stages of his career. The old courthouse, in which he gave one of his famous speeches, still stands on "the square," as well as other buildings he knew.

New Salem, Lincoln's pioneer village home near Springfield, has been restored. Many travelers visit Springfield to see all these things. In the years to come, they will be able to see also something of the fresh woodland Lincoln knew in his youth. Many will no doubt feel nearer to this American leader here than they could beside any memorial of stone.

House of Records Advocated For Achievements of Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Mrs. Mary R. Beard, historian and feminist, yesterday gained the support of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the proposed women's archives center where records of the activities and achievements of women would be collected and preserved.

Mrs. Beard's description of the plan to "get women on the record" by tallying forward movements they have promoted, was greeted by the President's wife as "perfectly thrilling." Mrs. Roosevelt invited Mrs. Beard to the White House to explain the project to her regular conference with newspaper women.

Through the Ages

Mrs. Beard holds that if the truth were known about their accomplishments down through the ages, modern women "would do more than suffer and complain." Her proposal, which was first discussed at a conference held in New York City last October, was discussed here last night at American Association of University Women headquarters with women holding high government posts and with leaders in various women's organizations.

Among those concerned in the discussions were Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, NRA consumers' adviser; Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics; Mrs. Ellen Woodward, assistant WPA director; Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffman, Federal Home Loan Bank board; and Miss Bess Goodykoontz, assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Past Emphasis on State

"Unless time is taken by the forelock and provision made for their preservation, it is conceivable that the records of women in the modern age will disappear as completely as have the records of women in ancient Greece," Mrs. Beard said yesterday. She charged that women's participation in and contribution to history is little known and generally ignored by the majority of historians, because they have laid emphasis on the state and war. With a clearing house where the women of the world could send their valuable papers, no historian in the future could afford to overlook women's contribution, she believes.

Historic Roles Played

"Mrs. Catt was throwing her valuable papers into the fire when we stayed her hand," Mrs. Beard told newspaper women. She touched also on primitive women's invention of agriculture, Rosika Schwimmer's prediction of the World War, the part of the southern woman in rehabilitation after the Civil War, the political role played by Colonial women through the press, and the antislavery activities of Angela and Sarah Grimke of Massachusetts.

"If we knew how much women have done, we would live not in the shadow of man's greatness but in our own," she declared. "We would build on the achievements and failure of women who have gone before."

Mrs. Beard said that the supporters of the women's archives center are hoping that some wealthy woman will build them a home where they can do their collecting, publishing and perhaps establish a school of culture. The New York Public Library and the New York World's Fair have offered to house the collection.

Utes Remain in Colorado

The only band of Indians remaining in Colorado are the Southern Utes, who live in the southwestern corner of the State.

Campaign to Curb Supreme Court Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

duced to restrict, one way or another, the powers of the court.

A straw-ballot conducted recently by the National Institute of Public Opinion among all classes of citizens indicated opposition to an absolute curtailment of the Supreme Court's powers; but at the same time showed a majority of the public favorable to a change preventing 5-to-4 decisions rendering laws unconstitutional.

The most prominent bill in the Senate is that of Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho requiring a majority of more than two thirds (7 to 2) before a regularly enacted law could be thrown out by the high tribunal.

When Judges Disagree

Various other proportions have been proposed. The argument in all cases runs that if the court itself is not able to decide whether a law is, or is not, constitutional, then the benefit of the doubt should be given to the will of Congress, the elected branch of the public.

Not in years has a discussion of the Court occupied so large a place in the conversation of Congress. Any curb on the Court's powers would require a constitutional amendment, and the Senate does not share the apparent enthusiasm of the more popularly responsive House for such a proposal. Coming in an election year, strong doubt is expressed whether the issue could be kept nonpartisan, without which, because of the difficulties of writing an amendment, it would certainly fail.

The Norris speech on the matter yesterday included a vigorous attack on the present situation. Referring to the AAA decision he said:

"The members of the Court say that regulation of agricultural production is unconstitutional because it is not mentioned in the Constitution, but nowhere is there mentioned in that document the right of the Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. Therefore they themselves, by their own words, violate the Constitution."

Senator Norris said the Constitution gave Congress the power to restrict the Court's decision, and that Congress, "if it had the courage," could exercise the power. He asserted it was a legal axiom that laws should not be declared unconstitutional unless they could be so considered "beyond a reasonable doubt." Any division in the Court, he said, showed the existence of doubt. Personally, he favored the Pope bill.

A group of progressives back the Pope-Norris proposal for a curb on the Court. It is not generally known that Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho once sponsored legislation to require more than a majority decision to nullify acts of Congress.

Full Right Is Claimed

One argument heard in Congress is that a constitutional amendment would not be needed to curb the Court.

Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution gives the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in all cases except those affecting diplomats and states, where it has original jurisdiction—but only "with such exceptions, and under such rules, as the Congress shall make." Thus, it is held that Congress might curb the Court by itself; though most feeling is that in so vital a matter the mandate of a constitutional amendment would be a practical necessity.

The Constitution does not give the Supreme Court explicit power to nullify acts of Congress, and during the first 75 years of the Union only two acts were called unconstitutional: the first, setting the rule, in the Marbury v. Madison, and the second, precipitating the Civil War, in the Dred Scott case.

Company Union Law Thought Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Tracing the history of the company union in America, a pamphlet issued by Brookwood, resident training school for workers at Katonah, N. Y., sees little help for labor in the outlawry of this type of union organization under the National Labor Relations Act.

The pamphlet, which was written by Joel Seidman, instructor in trade unionism at the school, suggests that an amendment to the Constitution may be necessary before it will be possible to have a national law completely barring the company union in its many and various forms from industry.

Short of this, it sees the effectiveness of the law "extremely limited" by the invalidation of the National Recovery Act, since "in any case" company unions have not been made illegal.

Strikers Force Mayor Out

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 13 (AP)—Striking taxicab drivers, who protested the scarcity and high price of gasoline, forced the resignation of Mayor Porfirio Perez of Managua Feb. 11.

Famed 'Smoky City' Gets Reward for Cleanliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13—Casting off its timeworn "Smoky City" label, Pittsburgh has turned out to be so clean that a special trophy has been awarded it by the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign Bureau of Washington, D. C.

Nine consecutive times winner in the clean-up campaign conducted annually in Pennsylvania, this city's all-time record will be honored during the next two weeks by presentation of the special award. In addition to its statewide cleanliness achievement, Pittsburgh has placed second to Chicago in the last five national campaigns.

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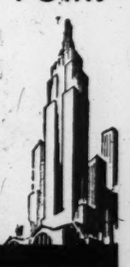

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John Wanamaker

Gay Bolero

The accent is on this youthful little jacket—in the costume (at left) which is fashioned of one of the new lightweight materials, called "paper wool". The flattering lines of the bolero are emphasized by the contrasting color of the silk blouse (attached) and the lining of the jacket. Navy blue with green (printed design in black and white); black with red; gray with red. Sizes 12 to 18. The price, $29.75.

The Blouse-Jacket—buttoned and fitted at the waistline—is the clever new note of the "paper wool" costume, at right. The attached blouse is in the new satin-striped taffeta. Navy blue with white-and-navy; black with black-and-royal blue; gray with white-and-black. Sizes 12 to 20. The price, $29.75.

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Vandenberg Asks for Common Sense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The prospects of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, as the winner of the Republican presidential nomination in Cleveland, were seen here today as vastly improved following his appearance as the chief speaker at the golden jubilee Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club last night.

In this address, the Michigan Senator, who has stood rarely with the new-deal legislative program since his victory in the face of the Democratic landslide of 1934 marked him for outstanding party preference, spoke his way right "up the alley" of the conservative East when he called the Roosevelt policies "infatuated," declared the Administration was maintaining "high ministers of state who frankly pine for the revolutionary order," and asserted that the country was "hungry for common sense" that would "turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it."

Bid to "Gold Democrats"

Particularly attractive to eastern ears was his warm invitation to conservative Democrats everywhere to vote with the Republicans next November—a call corollary to his praise of Alfred E. Smith, chief spokesman for the so-called "Gold Democrats," and whose "take a walk" pronouncement is widely regarded as providing the Anti-New Deal Democracy with a dignified exit from the tenet of regularity this year if the Democratic national convention endorses the Roosevelt Administration, as it must.

While Senator Vandenberg followed the diffident fashion he has set for himself, in all matters pertaining to the presidential candidature, that he is a man who seeks no office, his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel address was seen by political observers here as putting his hat squarely in the center of the presidential ring.

A Declaration of Policy

It was the Michigan Senator's first appearance in New York since the Republicans began their survey of the presidential timber stand, and his speech, meticulously skirting all bids for consideration for the Presidency, was a carefully thought out opening declaration of policy.

It was apparent as he proceeded that the biggest gathering which has ever assembled for this annual national Republican Club's gala night was impressed that his point of view measured up to the Calvin Coolidge "safe and trustworthy" gauge for public service.

Good Port in a Storm

This will serve Senator Vandenberg's po[illegible] to good purpose, it was declared, if a deadlock develops in Cleveland and it becomes necessary to find a compromise candidate, since his availability increasingly appears to be that of a man on whom both irreconciliables of the Old Guard and the Borah progressives could get together.

Special emphasis was lent to this observation by the fact that the membership of what is one of the most rock-ribbed Republican organizations in the country turned out in such numbers to hear the Michigan Senator, since he came here against a background of teamwork with Senator Borah, whose appearance with frank bid for consideration in Brooklyn last month under the contrasting auspices of the New York Progressive Committee was ignored by the conservative element.

Calls New Deal Third Party

Speaking for a system of divided and balanced powers, and an "untrammeled" Supreme Court, Senator Vandenberg called on the party in this year of "fundamental crisis in constitutional democracy" to "rise above itself and address all citizens who love their institutions." The nation already had a "third party" in the "New Deal Democracy," he asserted, and the crusade must be directed against this in a Republican platform drafted with "courageous candor and a dependable dedication that shall shame the repudiations of the last three years."

Republican responsibilities were, said, to provide employment by reliance on private industry and private trade released to recuperated economic health in the traditional American fashion; a sound currency; a balanced federal budget; a protective tariff from presidential domination in which agriculture would share; correction of the maladjustments of agriculture giving the latter parity with industry and national planning "by private business—the rank and file of business life."

Hoover Speech Heard

The fiftieth dinner of the club was not in the nature of a sponsorship of Senator Vandenberg, both former President Hoover and Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas also having been invited to speak by Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., president of the club, who presided. Neither were able to fill the engagement, but Mr. Hoover's west coast radiocast was included in the program.

For the first time in its history the club opened its speakers' list to a woman last night when Mrs. George B. Simmons of Marshall, Mo., the "farmer's wife" whose protest as an erstwhile Democrat against Roosevelt farm policies at the "Grass Roots" convention last year won her a national audience among Republicans, addressed the dinner.

Warns Against Liberals

Mrs. Simmons made another of her forthright sorties upon Administration farm policies as "slavery for us farmers," which decried "the right of the farmer to be a 'lord of his own farm' and manage his own work as he himself must know best."

Farmers needed "only lower taxes and lower interest rates from private lenders and to be let alone, unhindered, to run our farms as we know best," she said, warning against the "so-called liberal Republican" who has "some plan for us farmers that offers to out-deal the raw deal from which our great Supreme Court has tried so valiantly to release us."

Most liberals, she declared, were "liberal only with the taxpayers' money and his personal liberties."

As for the new efforts to finance the Government's farm program, in Mrs. Simmons' view they only mean increased taxes "to pay our own tickets of admission into further bondage."

Words of Wisdom in 1930

Senator Vanderberg's address in substance follows:

Never was the case against the Administration by boondoggling experts, hot with the rhapsody of their own ill-starred dreams, more conclusively assessed than by one of your own distinguished New Yorkers in 1930:

"The doctrine of regulation by master minds has been too glaringly apparent at Washington. Were it possible to find master minds so unselfish, so willing to decide unhesitatingly against their own personal interests or private prejudices, men almost godlike in their ability to hold the scales of justice with an even hand, such a government might be to the interests of the country. But there are none such on our political horizon and we cannot expect a complete reversal of all the teachings of history."

People Are Unchanged

Such was the verdict, penned in advance, by one who knows. The author, believe it or not, was Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Do not tell me that the people have lost interest in the forms of their government—at a moment when ruthless dictatorships engulf democracy all round the glibe. Do not tell me they no longer love the American system, which has brought us greater mass advantage than that enjoyed by any other folk on earth. That is not the American character. . . .

Of Balanced Powers

When I speak of the American system, let none mistake. It is a system of divided and balanced powers, I believe in a legislature to legislate. I believe in an executive to execute. To keep each from usurping the other's authority, and to keep both from tyrannizing a free people, I believe in an untrammeled Supreme Court of the United States.

Let those with disappointed appetites assail it. Let the impatient and the intemperate pour their spleen upon its venerated bench. It still will stand in the loyalties of our people—so long as they cherish the constitutional warrant of their liberties and seek the retention of their own sovereignty in their own hands.

Lincoln Struck Right Note

Lincoln appealed to what he called "the sober second thought" and "the awakened public conscience." So must we. "We are in a trying time," he said; "it ranges above mere party, and this movement to call a halt needs all the help and good counsels it can get." Thus with our time, too. . . .

Lincoln was a Republican. But his appeal transcended party lines; his life served all; and his memory belongs to all Americans, regardless of race, color, politics, or creed. Similarly must his party of today rise above itself and address all citizens who love their institutions. As Washington once said: "It must raise a standard to which the wise and the honest may repair."

1932 Dead as NRA

What could be of greater cheer than the forthright courage with which many distinguished Jeffersonian Democrats unhesitatingly declare this challenge? This is no more their regime than it is ours.

Their 1932 platform is as dead as NRA—not only dead, but mangled beyond all possibility of recognition—high promises which, when contrasted with subsequent performance, are the modern paraphrase of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde-Park. . . .

Talk about this year's possibility of a "third party." We already have a "third party." Nobody asked for it. Nobody knew it was on the way. But it is here—in power. Against it, and not against traditional Democracy, we aim our crusade. For myself, I welcome Jeffersonian co-operation — not only in the battle line, but subsequently in the council chamber after next November's victory is won. . . .

Lincoln a Great Liberal

In recalling Lincoln, we must emulate him as the greatest liberal of his time. . . . A liberal is a fundamentalist who declines to be static.

New conditions require new treatment—but as the moral law never outruns the Ten Commandments, so our governmental necessities do not outrun the limitations of the Constitution and the noble philosophy of the traditional American system. Our problem, in a word, is to consolidate the gains and liquidate the errors of the last three years. There have been some gains. There have been tragic errors.

I sustained the President in his original emergency program—precisely as I hope always to sustain any President in an emergency; and I shall always credit him with high courage and impulse in many of these earlier situations. But I could not follow him—then or now—when he creates more emergencies than he cures. No such mortality is required of liberalism.

Lincoln never hesitated to strike out for the mass security and advantage. He was the relentless foe of privilege and exploitation.

The first responsibility is to provide employment and reasonable subsistence pending its achievement.

No Job for Empty Treasury

This cannot be done by primary reliance on public works financed from an empty public Treasury. This ceases to admit of denial in the presence of relief and work-relief rolls as challenging today as when the cruel crisis began. It cannot be done by prodigal expenditures which are half dole and half wage, with all the infirmities of the former and none of the advantages of the latter.

That formula is now collapsing, and with the collapse is coming the predicted tragedy of throwing direct relief back upon local resources which, in many places, are exhausted. It cannot be done by socialistic sorties, which fling the Government into competitive business against its own citizens.

By Private Agencies

When it finally shall have been done it will have been by reliance on private industry and private trade released to recuperated economic health in the standard American fashion. . . .

Business was supposed to die when NRA expired . . . But a unanimous supreme court vindicated the Constitution; and, in the presence of proof that this still is a land of law, business declined its proffered funeral and commenced to boom. It gained confidence when Rhode Island went Republican. It gained again when Congress adjourned. It gained again when the President and his two chief spenders betook themselves for a month into far distant southern oceans. Business lost some of its timidity. It needs to lose much more. It will—if it has a chance.

Trade Must Be Cleared

Government will be forced one day to act if adequate voluntary action does not develop a new industrial security and justice. But first, I emphatically repeat, private planning must have its wholesome chance. It cannot have this chance until government clears the track and sets its own house in order.

. . . The Federal budget must be balanced without much more delay. It is more than economic hazard; it is also moral cowardice for us longer to continue to charge our bills to our grandchildren. . . . As swiftly as practicable we must again stabilize our money and restore the "yardstick" of dependability. We want precisely what the Democrats promised in 1932—an aspiration which has now become their epitaph. We want "a sound currency" to be preserved at all hazards."

Danger in Secret Tariffs

Again: how can protected business—and half of our industrial life and labor is dependent upon tariff protection—make long-range plans so long as the tariff system is wholly at the unchecked mercy of secret executive negotiations which may wipe out this reliance overnight?

American tariffs should measure as accurately as possible the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. They should not measure the cloistered and wishful guesses of bureaucrats with free-trade inclinations.

Remove these and kindred uncertainties from America's economic equation. Give American industry and labor a fair chance.

The Agricultural Problem

Then, agriculture must have its full place in this scheme of things. It is entitled to cost of production and a fair profit. Its maladjustment must be permanently corrected or our economic system becomes a house of cards. The heart of the farm belt is just as much in New York City as in Iowa or Kansas.

On the one hand, prosperous industry must provide consumers for farm products. On the other hand, prosperous agriculture must provide consumers for industry. If we cling to Lincoln idioms tonight, this house divided against itself cannot stand.

Must Assure Open Markets

The problem, in simple terms, is to assure the farmer the benefit of the two-price system. This is the secret of most industrial success—a profitable domestic price undepressed by world prices—exports at the competitive world price.

When healthy industry again produces urban purchasing power; when the total of our population is fed as it ought to be fed, and when farm marketing automatically enjoys the two-price system, there will be a permanent answer to the farm problem.

In a Crisis of Character

These are some of the considerations which citizens must confront. I join the President in praying for the greatest dissemination of facts. Unfortunately this light of facts burns ominously low in much of the strategy which we confront. . . .

Future generations will look back upon 1936 as one of the great epochs in constitutional democracy. We are at crisis—not alone a crisis in politics and economics, but equally a crisis in a character. It is a crisis in character not alone for our institutions. It is a crisis in character for the traditionally free and self-reliant citizen. It is a crisis in spiritual as well as material values.

We dare not fail our responsibilities.

High Court in Unity In 102 of 121 Cases

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

SUPREME COURT justices voted unanimously in 102 of the 121 decisions made public during the current term.

This was a unanimity rating of 84 per cent. In the 19 dissents there were ten 6-3 decisions, five 5-4 decisions and two each of the 7-2 and 8-1 combinations.

Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, winning or losing, voted together in every one of the 121 cases.

Brewster Declares G.O.P. Is in Its Renaissance

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13 (AP)—Representative and former Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Maine told a Lincoln Day audience last night that the Republican Party is now experiencing its renaissance, and said President Roosevelt had warned Congress "against the dangers of entrusting the powers which had been conferred upon him by an overgenerous Congress to any other hands."

"Could there be a more convincing indication of the tragedy of these acts?" Mr. Brewster asked. "When legislative power in wholesale measure is unconstitutionally transferred to the Executive in the making of rules and regulations that vitally affect the welfare of individuals throughout the land; when billions of dollars are transferred to the Executive for his single-handed disposition it becomes obvious that democracy is faced with a supreme test.

"American people will meet the challenge of the perpetuation of this power. . . . The victory of so sinister a combination of patronage and pork will inevitably spell disaster for all that America has meant."

Mr. Brewster predicted the Republican Party will guide the country between the "twin devils of Communism and Fascism."

Both Parties Back Townsend Inquiry Plan in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Nothing has yet illustrated quite so clearly the acute concern which the Townsend old-age pension plan movement has occasioned to almost every member of Congress as the fact that Republicans and Democrats have joined forces to bring about a non-partisan investigation.

With few exceptions the individuals who go to make up the United States Congress consider it one of the most uncertain and dangerous issues of the day, an issue which threatens the political life of each one and an issue all the more aggravating because as yet no one really knows how extensive is the popular sentiment behind it.

Joint Action Planned

As the result of a conference of Democratic and Republican leaders here yesterday the House in all probability will undertake an extensive and thorough investigation of the movement the real purpose of which will be to enable the individual members of Congress to take a stand on the question with better knowledge of what it means in votes than is now possible.

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D), of Missouri, recently introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of all old-age pension schemes and movements, but mentioning specifically by name only the Townsend movement which, obviously, would be the major subject of study by the committee to be set up. Others may be touched on incidentally, but the resolution is aimed at the Townsend movement. Ostensibly its purpose is to discover whether any deception has been practiced on aged potential beneficiaries and whether there is an element of exploitation involved. The House Rules Committee will hear the case for the investigation tomorrow. It is reliably indicated in private circles that the resolution will be brought up in the House shortly thereafter and almost certainly approved by a nonrecord vote.

Of Vital Concern

As of today the Townsend plan hangs like the sword of Damocles over the head of almost every member of Congress. The majority of Congress undoubtedly disapproves of a device which would saddle on the majority of the taxpayers the cost of maintaining eight to ten million pensioners at $200 per month per person. But such is the reputed voting strength of the movement in many states that many conscientious objectors fear opposition would be equivalent to political suicide. The private personal opposition in Congress is not revealed in public protestations. So far as the record goes they are sitting meticulously on the fence until the last possible moment.

In the meantime, the opposition is becoming more vocal. Donald Richberg, former NRA chief and prominent legal light of early new deal days, has attempted to state the cost in a new light, which it is hoped by his supporters will have an effect on public opinion. The Townsend sponsors express the methods of raising the necessary funds in terms of a 2 per cent tax on transactions. On the surface, this seems small enough.

Richberg Figures

But Mr. Richberg prefers to put it in terms of national income. The pensions would presumably require $24,000,000,000 a year. Mr. Richberg says that $72,000,000,000 is an optimistic estimate of total national income for the present year. If this figure is acceptable, it would require exactly one third of the total national income, or 33 per cent of what the average man earns, to pay the pensions which benefit only about one twelfth of the population.

These figures constitute only one phase of the counter attack on the Townsend plan. The congressional investigation is a second and perhaps more significant. If it should, as its sponsors predict, turn up evidence of exploitation, it will be a strong weapon.

Lincoln Typified Humor of His Time

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, described the man whose 127th birthday anniversary was celebrated by the nation yesterday as typifying the American humor of his time.

"Humor to Lincoln served many useful purposes," Dr. Thomas said. "At times Lincoln found in humor a necessary safety valve to his overburdened mind. Often the use of a story enabled him to soften a refusal or a rebuke. But the most frequent use to which Lincoln put his wit was as an aid to clarity in meaning. His conversations were as heavily freighted with stories as were his letters with similes and metaphors."

Dr. Thomas said that Lincoln's humor was difficult to analyze because it was often impossible to prove that he told a particular story credited to him.

Dr. Thomas said 1854, six years before his election to the presidency, marked a turning point in Lincoln's humor. Humor and ridicule were his chief stump-speaking reliances before then, while later speeches were "intensely serious," with the wit an incidental matter.

"Lincoln's humor, in its unrestraint, its unconventionality, its use of back country vernacular, its willingness to see things as they are, its shrewd comments in homely, earthy phrase, its frequent contentment with externals, typified the American humor of his time," Thomas said.

College's Enrollment Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Total enrollment for this school year at North Carolina College was brought up to 1994, highest in history, with the addition of a number of new students at winter term registration. The freshman class led with an enrollment of 804 for both teams, sophomores numbered 532, juniors 327, seniors 288, graduate students 40, and special students 3.

New Deal Is Bombarded In Lincoln Day Barrage

(Continued from Page 1)

Deal than to the Old Guard of the G. O. P. Senator Robert M. La Follette, and his independent progressive party, seems certain to support President Roosevelt.

Progressive Stand

The middle group swings a considerable amount of influence, as Senator Borah is attempting to prove by his appeals to other states. But how the group will jump varies considerably with the individuals, and will be governed in general by the Republican nominee. If he is to their liking, they will swing back into G. O. P. ranks. If not, they, like "Al" Smith, may "take a walk."

On the other hand, at the farther extreme of the Republican Party, lie conservatives who have already threatened to "take a walk" in the words of former Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Mr. Hoover's national chairman, if someone of the type of Senator Borah is nominated. How serious this threat is remains to be seen, but it has been voiced frequently enough to prove that all the possible insurgency is not on one side.

Landon's Position

But before these conservative Republicans are reached, stand a number of other leaders and prospective candidates. Governor Landon is generally believed to stand "just to the right of center" in a moderately critical attitude toward the New Deal, attempting—at least in his first speech—to appeal to the power of "sweet reasonableness."

Candidates' Stand

Somewhere just to the right of Governor Landon is Senator Vandenberg, certainly on the basis of his speech last night considerably to the right. Where Mr. Hoover and Colonel Knox stand is open to dispute. Mr. Hoover was once too "liberal" for the taste of the Old Guard leaders of the party, but in 1932 he symbolized conservatism, and during the campaign has made himself the outstanding defender of "liberty" and the Constitution. Colonel Knox's place is hard to figure out. His speeches have been sharp in their criticism, but not too clear on constructive policies. As an actual Roosevelt insurgent in 1912—while Senator Borah stayed with Taft—he has the credentials of progressivism, but latterly his views have seemed more conservative.

The Dark Horses

Finally there are one or two other dark horses, the most notable being Senator Lester M. Dickinson of Iowa. They stand close to the right.

From this lineup, the Republican voters must take their choice, while the party leaders skirmish for position. First chance for an expression of preference will come in the Illinois primaries on April 14, when Senator Borah and Colonel Knox are the declared candidates. And then the fight will get hotter than ever.

Dickinson Tosses Hat Into Presidential Ring, But Won't Seek Delegates

GREENFIELD, N. C., Feb. 13 (AP)—Senator L. J. Dickinson (R), today had tossed his hat into the Republican presidential nomination ring, but with announcement he would not seek pledged delegates.

Here for a Lincoln Day speech last night, the temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1932, said in an interview that he was an aspirant for the nomination, but would not enter any primary.

"I do not want pledged delegations," he said. "If I am nominated for President, I desire it to be because the people believe I am the man who should be nominated and the type that can best combat the man in the White House and prevent the catastrophe that would follow his re-election.

"I come up for re-election in the Senate in Iowa. Our primary, June 1, and the Republican convention will open in Cleveland, June 8.

"I do not expect any serious opposition to my renomination to the Senate.

"I plan to spend much of the time between now and June in Iowa, campaigning for re-election to the Senate and for the Republican party in that state.

"Then I shall visit other states, trying to make friends, just as I am here trying to make friends. I am confident that the delegations named to the Republican convention from Iowa will be my friends and that they will be ready to battle for my nomination.

"Other candidates may go ahead battling in primaries for votes. I do not want anyone at the convention to be forced to vote for me because he is so instructed. I want him to do so because he thinks I am the man.

"My experience has been that you cannot possibly enter primaries for the nomination without making enemies. I do not want to have any enemies when the convention convenes."

Wallace Tells Indiana Audience Prospects Of New Farm Plan Bright

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told an Indiana audience today the new proposed farm program has a good chance for early passage in the Congress.

Departing from a prepared address, in which he explained the program, he said that when he left Washington to come here to talk to farmers and business men, there was every indication of early agreement.

Secretary Wallace said a "sincere attempt" is being made to replace the AAA with something which the United States Supreme Court will hold constitutional. He asserted that all the court has to do to hold the proposed program valid is to recognize any one of the three following propositions:

"1. The fact of the nationwide interdependence of all commerce, from the humblest farm to the largest corporation.

"2. The extent to which the doctrine of states' rights is being used as the final refuge for antisocial corporations.

"3. Federal responsibility for the postwar agricultural dilemma."

Secretary Wallace told his audience, gathered in a chilly building in the state fairgrounds, why he believes it is the Federal Government's function to encourage return of land to grass and trees.

"If it was the proper function of the Federal Government in wartime to encourage farmers to plow up land, which should never have been plowed, in order to produce wheat for our allies; if the Federal Government was justified in encouraging the mining of our soil to supply a European demand which has now disappeared; then it seems to me no less the Federal Government's proper function to encourage the return of that land to grass and trees; to make it worth the farmers' while to improve the soil's fertility by planting soil-building crops," Secretary Wallace said.

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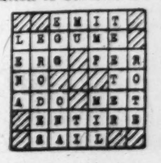

Hoover Assails New Deal Confusion

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, assailing President Roosevelt's message on the state of the Union, pictured the New Deal last night as a "fountain of fear" fomenting confusion country-wide.

Administration policies, he charged in an address he titled "The Confused State of the Union," now are hindering "business recovery that began instantly upon restoration of some degree of confidence by the Supreme Court."

State of Confusion

Speaking at a Lincoln Birthday dinner, the former President said:

"The outstanding state of this Union at this hour is a state of confusion—confusion in thought, confusion in government, confusion in economic life and confusion in ideals. Few national problems have been solved."

He scoffed at President Roosevelt's reference, in his state of the Union message, to "the right of the average man and woman to lead a finer, better and happier life" as an issue.

New Deal Is Issue

"That," Mr. Hoover said, "is an objective to which we all agree. . . . That is not at issue. The issue is the new-deal methods and objectives which are destroying this very thing."

The current stock market "boom" he attributed partly to fear of inflation prospects, rather than confidence in the future. He sarcastically attacked Administration activities by commenting on quotations of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster and Theodore Roosevelt, used in presidential addresses

Inflation Charged

Further, the broadside of accusations against his successor included:

1. The "explosive" forces of inflation are already being generated, resulting for one thing in higher living costs.

2. The New Deal seeks to persuade votes for it from relief recipients.

3. An unbalanced budget and unstable currency are retarding recovery.

Worst Balanced Budget

4. The budget at present is the "worst balanced in history."

5. The confusion characterizing other activities is not present in New Deal politics.

"The President says 'the only thing we have to fear is fear.'" Mr. Hoover said, "Just so.

"The New Deal has been a veritable fountain of fear. The day after the New Deal was given life . . . began the Great Fear which created the bank panic of March 4 (1933). The stock boom today is not from confidence in the future; it is partly from fear of inflation."

Cause of Unemployment

Unemployment of millions in the capital goods industries, he said, is due to fear of new-deal currency policies.

Charges of "confusion" were leveled at Administration fiscal and relief policies in a new tack of Mr. Hoover's criticism upon these new-deal items.

"Within a month since the President's budget message," he declared, "it has become more confused by four or five billions more expenditures."

Rising National Debt

"The national debt now bids fair to rise to a minimum of $35,000,000,000," Mr. Hoover said in asserting the increase of $1,250,000,000 during his Administration is only "about 10 per cent of what new-deal mechanics will accomplish."

"This nation has been steered into the dangerous channels of borrowing these vast deficits by a huge cycle of bank credit inflation. That is printing press credit. The charts of all history show this channel leads to currency inflation. Every democracy which has entered these straits has been sunk.

"Today the budget is the worst balanced in history, the currency has its foundation in the will of one man.

"The explosive forces of inflation are already being generated."

Stock Prices and Jobs

He charged the average prices of industrial common stocks today are at the 1926 levels.

"But in 1926 there were no unemployed; today there are 10,000,000 unemployed."

He said that in 1926 foreign trade was flourishing, while today it is "demoralized"; that in 1926 the budget was balanced, the currency stable.

"The average price of industrial stocks has been restored to 1926, but have the real incomes of farmers and labor been restored?"

Assails Currency Policies

"These currency and credit politics," Mr. Hoover asserted, "have driven men all over the nation into a scramble of buying equities to protect themselves.

"Millions have been made in the stock market. At the same time millions of Americans are tramping the streets looking for work."

He asserted the cost of living has soared from Administration devaluation and inflation policies.

Devaluation and Wages

"Did it ever occur to American wage earners that devaluation was a cut in wages?" he asked.

"Both we and our children will pay for these follies.

"Does that point the way to a 'finer, better, happier life'?

"A balanced budget and a stable currency would put more men to work than the whole WPA. They need confidence, not confusion."

Relief and Votes

He asserted the New Deal relief policy "under political control from Washington" is aimed at obtaining the relief recipients' votes and charged the "poison of politics is mixed in the bread of the helpless."

"But the ballot box is secret, and the conscience of the average man and woman may not be confused."

Referring to "mutterings" that the Constitution is outmoded, Mr. Hoover declared "no progressive mind will feel that the Constitution shall not be changed to meet the needs of changing national life."

Constitutional Changes

"But what is the change these men harbor in their minds? The American people have a right to know now."

To the Supreme Court, Mr. Hoover attributed "decisions crashing through new-deal tyrannies which brought a gleam of confidence from the fears that had retarded recovery."

The former Chief Executive, still silent on his plans for the coming campaign, pounced upon what he said was the Administration's civil service record to show there is "no confusion in New Deal politics."

Civil Service

He said officials under civil service increased in his administration to 81 per cent from the 75 per cent of the Coolidge Administration, but that under President Roosevelt, the percentage had dropped to 57. He said the New Deal had increased part or full time federal officials by over 350,000.

Mr. Hoover accused President Roosevelt of "confusing the public mind" by reference to "money changers," "seeking for selfish power" and "entrenched greed."

Warns of Class War

"It has merit as a class to class war," he said, "a red herring across the trail of failure, a claim that righteousness now has refuge alone in Washington, and an avoidance of fact and figures. It is not the mold of debate of Abraham Lincoln. It does not heal the wounds of the nation."

He referred to a statement by Mr. Roosevelt that "the money changers have fled from the temple of our civilization."

"It would appear," said Mr. Hoover, "that after three years of the New Deal they have all come back again with helpers."

Hoover Barb Hits New Deal Spoils

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., Feb. 13

ASSERTED new-deal practices in reducing the number of Government officials under civil service reminded Herbert Hoover last night of an anecdote about a little girl and a rare jug.

In his address here, he told how the child asked her mother:

"'You know that beautiful jug that you said had been handed down from generation to generation?'

"Mother replied, 'Yes, Ann, what of it?'

"And Ann answered solemnly, 'This generation dropped it.'"

'Borah-for-President' Club Organized in California

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (AP)—Fifty persons attended an organization meeting of a "Borah-for-President Club," presided over by Charles A. Sunderlin, here last night.

Mr. Sunderlin gave no assurance, however, that Senator Borah proposes entering a slate of Republican convention delegates in California. Other speakers were former Chief Justice Charles P. McCarthy, of the Idaho Supreme Court, and former Senator Kirkland Perky, of Idaho.

Manchurian Border Clashes Stir Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

any intention by the Japanese Army to take a military initiative against Russia, after the most serious in a long series of Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border incidents was reported, but said:

"If events move in such a way as to compel us to change this attitude we must do what we can to cope with the situation."

Reinforcements Hinted

In view of the situation in Manchoukuo and North China, the War Minister told The Associated Press: "Some reinforcement of Japanese forces seems necessary" in the regions involved in international tension.

Soviet Russia has concentrated in Eastern Siberia a number of troops equal to the entire Japanese army on a peace-time basis, he charged, while on the Manchoukuan side of the border, the Japanese army has made few reinforcements.

The Tokyo War Office had estimated that the Soviet far eastern force previously at 750,000 men, 800 airplanes and 650 tanks.

Town "Recaptured"

Fresh details of the latest incident on the frontiers of the Japanese-advised state of Manchoukuo and the Soviet-influenced Outer Mongolia said that the Japanese lost one officer and seven men killed, and one officer and three men wounded in the sharpest fighting thus far of the year of scattered encounters.

A Japanese-Manchoukuan column was reported, nevertheless, to have recaptured in the conflict yesterday the town of Olahodka, southwest of Lake Buir in the disputed frontier territory claimed for both Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia.

Political Broadsides

While Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, signed on Lincoln Day their formal certificates of candidacy in the Illinois primary for the Republican presidential nomination, both parties fired broadsides in the rising tempo of campaign oratory. A few leading statements follow:

Herbert Hoover: "The unemployment of millions of men in the capital goods industries is due to fear of new-deal currency policies. . . . A balanced budget and a stable currency would put more men to work than the whole WPA. They need confidence, not confusion. . . . No progressive mind will feel that the Constitution shall not be changed to meet the needs of changing national life."

Herbert Hoover

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan: "Business is better because the inevitable cycle has long since reached the upswing. . . . Our problem in a word is to consolidate the gains and liquidate the errors of the last three years. . . . National planning is a necessity—but the planning needed is not the Washington planning of sophomore overlords who never met a payroll or bore the heat of industrial responsibility."

Senator Vandenberg

Col. Frank Knox: "The people of the United States have been the victims of an unasked and unexpected experiment. . . . It is up to that vast majority of honest business men to drive from their ranks these relatively few scoundrels whose dishonest deeds have brought discredit upon honest business. . . . I am against the government of men which has been set up by Mr. Roosevelt. I am in favor of a return to a government of laws."

Colonel Knox

Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon: "Popular government is menaced by new-deal usurpations."

Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas: "The Constitution is not an obstacle to progress. It is the balance wheel of progress. . . . The key to real stability is not boondoggling, but permanent jobs with the laborer worthy of his hire. . . . The political spoils system and the spoilsmen responsible for it must go, in the interest of economy and efficiency." (From his latest major political speech, but not on Lincoln Day.)

Governor Landon

Senator L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa: "We must choose between faith in ourselves and the system of private enterprise, and complete dependence upon government."

Senator Dickinson

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace: "Farmers believe in a living Constitution."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: "The Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision was criticized by Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Borah: The Senator from Idaho filed in the Illinois primary as a "native son," since he was born in Fairfield. He attended Southern Illinois Academy at Enfield, before moving on to Kansas and Idaho.

Senator Borah

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska: "The people can change the Congress; but only God can change the Supreme Court."

Senator Daniel O. Hasting (R) of Delaware: "The condition in Washington is pretty close to chaos."

Building Bulge Claimed Under New Deal Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Firm establishment of the long-term monthly amortized mortgage in the home mortgage lending practice of the nation.

Free flow of mortgage money from centers of supply into communities where funds are normally scarce.

Reduction in mortgage financing charges for large sections of the country, due to the uniform interest rate established by the Administration.

Better Building Practices

Improvement in construction practices, influenced by standardized appraisal methods, based on minimum property standards.

Increased safety both to the home buyer and the mortgage lender throughout the life of the mortgage as a result of insurance protection and the safeguards attending it.

Some 7000 local better housing committees have been formed in various sections of the country to aid the FHA in arousing in the public consciousness a realization of the importance of housing in the economic and social life of the nation, it was said.

Drivers Licensed Free in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 13—A Valentine gift for 2,500,000 Texans will be available this year in the form of free motor vehicle drivers' licenses. The new state drivers' license law becomes effective Feb. 14.

A separate bureau for administration of the law has been set up in the state department of public safety, under the supervision of Capt. J. D. Moffatt, for many years a highway patrol inspector. The state highway patrol will serve as the chief field force, acting in co-operation with local officers and jurists.

Licenses will be issued in all counties by the county tax collectors. Permits will be denied to persons under 14 years of age, habitual drunkards, users of narcotics and persons adjudged unfit for driving. Unless revoked for traffic code and law violations, the licenses are good for three years.

Safety Comes With Age

A motorist does not become a safe driver until he reaches the age of 30, the Eastbay, Calif., safety council was told.

Cold Eases in U. S. While Storms Stir European Waters

By the Associated Press

Storms brought a fatality toll and considerable property damage to the northern half of the world today. As wind, cold, and snow passed across North America, Europe, Asia and into Africa, tornadoes whipped the western coast of the United States.

Icy gales killed 133 persons in Europe and Asia Minor in three days.

The United States suffered less from severe weather than the rest of the Northern Hemisphere. Snow and rain covered 80 per cent of the country, washing out all but a trace of the cold of the last month. Temperatures went above normal over most of the country from the Rockies to the Eastern Coast.

More cold was on the way from Canada, however, the weather bureau at Chicago said; and at 7 a. m. today the mercury stood at 32 below zero at Havre, Mont., and 30 below at Devil's Lake, N. D.

Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, set up coal administrations to ration depleted fuel supplies after Gov. Clyde L. Herring authorized mayors of Iowa communities to seize coal if necessary to prevent hoarding and to supply emergencies.

A freezing mist covered streets and highways with ice at Kansas City, Mo., and northern Oklahoma was hit by a sleet storm.

Three hundred and fifty small ships were wrecked in the Adriatic Sea in the course of a snowstorm, and 20 minaret tops—including the famous one of Santa Sophia, were torn off at Istanbul.

King Boris, of Bulgaria, ordered the full resources of his nation to begin storm relief as blizzards raged along the Black Sea coast.

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Minimum rates, Hotel Carolina $8 per day (single)—$14 per day (two persons) with bath and including meals. Holly Inn, $5 per day with bath. Golf—at its best—grass greens, velvety-smooth fairways. Write General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.
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Quotes From Congress

Norris on Supreme Court—Adequate Army for Defense—'Merchants of Death'—Communism—PWA Funds for Military Purposes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska:

The members of the Supreme Court are not elected by anybody. They are responsible to nobody. Yet they hold dominion over everybody.

Representative Tilman P. Parks (D), Arkansas:

I am not an alarmist but my position is just this: An army is maintained for but one purpose—the defense of the realm. If it be not maintained in proper numbers, fully implemented and trained, and buttressed by a reserve of personnel and material of proper proportions, it ceases to be an army, and if the reason be lack of funds, then the blame attaches to us for not discharging our specifically imposed constitutional duty.

Representative Henry C. Luckey (D), Nebraska:

We cannot waste our money paying exorbitant profits to the "merchants of death." Those purveyors of death keep up their wolf song of inadequate defense, not from patriotic motives, but to fill their spacious pockets at the expense of every American citizen.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R), Delaware:

There may be some merit in trying to limit the decision of the court in the matter of declaring acts of Congress void, as some people have recently urged, but from my point of view, that is nothing like as important as finding a way to test the validity of an act that is clearly void before a half billion dollars of the taxpayers' money shall have been used in administering it.

Representative Fred J. Sisson (D), New York:

The gentleman said nothing about the merits of this legislation, this un-American law which is a suppression of free speech and of academic freedom and a coercion of the teachers of the District of Columbia. What is the effect upon teachers and upon the boys and girls in the schools of the District? Instead of leading the boys and girls to believe that Communism is opposed to our economic, social, and political system in America, it has a tendency to produce the opposite effect. It is invested with a magical, mystery air which inevitably leads the average boy and girl to go and find communistic meetings and communistic organizations to find out what it is all about. (Applause.)

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D), Texas:

When we stopped Communism from being taught in the Washington schools to the 92,000 school children—and we have stopped it; there is no question about that (applause)—we did it for their protection, and there is not going to be any subversive, insidious propaganda put out in our schools to sovietize the school children of the nation's capital. ((Applause.)

Representative Theodore Christianson (R), Minnesota:

Does not the gentleman think that the diversion of PWA funds to military and naval objectives is even more dangerous, in view of the fact that the American people and the English people—the Anglo-Saxon people—have always insisted upon maintaining control over defensive funds in the hands of their legislative bodies?

A CLUB ATMOSPHERE
You'll like staying at Allerton . . . whether for a day or a year. You can stretch your legs in the gym, enjoy five o'clock tea in one of the lounges, play bridge or ping pong . . . roam around in a friendly atmosphere, just as though you were home. Excellent restaurants. Convenient locations. Rates start at $2 daily, $10 weekly.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN, Midston House, Madison Avenue at 38th Street. Allerton House 143 East 39th Street. FOR WOMEN, Allerton House, Lexington Avenue at 57th Street.
ALLERTON
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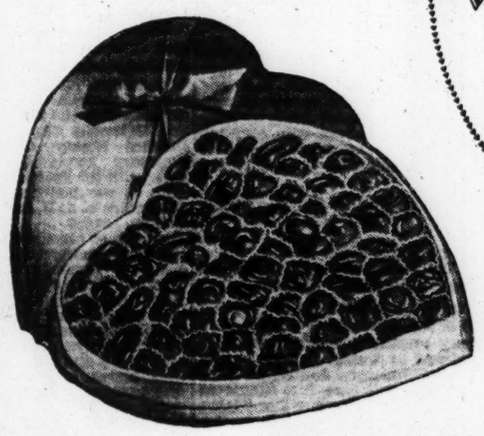
VALENTINE CANDIES
A Valentine Gift of Candy is a token of love—the "sweetest" love. It's the finest expression of endearment for your Mother, Sister, Wife, Brother, Husband, Friend or Sweetheart—and of course the very day you *should* make sure that Loft Candy is the ambassador of your affection—the finest candy *and without extravagance.*

Chatelaine Assorted Chocolates Specially Priced 39¢ 1-lb.
Home Made Assorted Candies Specially Priced 49¢ 1-lb.
Milk Chocolate Covered Fruits Specially Priced 49¢ 1-lb.
Milk Chocolate Covered Cherries Specially Priced 49¢ 1-lb.
Silver Dollar Chocolate Covered Fruits and Nuts Specially Priced 49¢ 1-lb.
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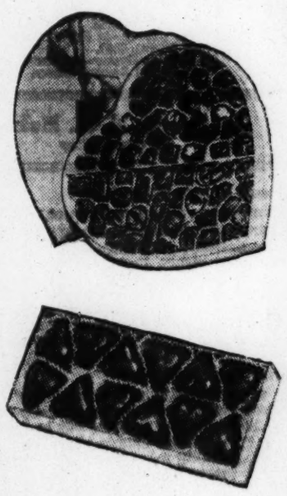

VALENTINE SATIN HEART PACKAGE
Filled with an unusual assortment of delicious assorted chocolates attractively packed in Heart shaped gift Boxes—reflecting the True Spirit of St. Valentine.
89¢ $1.49 $1.79 $2.99
VALENTINE HEART PACKAGE
Covered with High Quality Crimson Paper
A delicious assortment covered with Loft Pure Velvety smooth chocolate.
49¢ 15 oz. 99¢ 1-lb. 12 oz.

VALENTINE MILK CHOCOLATE SWEETHEARTS
Twelve delightful hearts made from Loft famous Briarcliff Pure Milk Chocolate in an attractive Valentine Package.
Package of 12 19¢

MILK CHOCOLATE KEWPIE
Made from famous Briarcliff Pure Milk Chocolate.
Each 19¢
VALENTINE CLEAR CANDY HEARTS
Crystal clear hard candy hearts flavored with cherry.

2 for 5¢

VALENTINE BOOK PACKAGE OF ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
A Beautifully decorated book container filled with a delicious assortment of Loft Pure Sweet and Milk Chocolates. 99¢ 13-oz.
The Finest Candies—Without Extravagance
Two Hundred Twenty-Five Loft Stores - One Near You

One of New York's popular Hotels
700 ROOMS . . . . 700 BATHS
Around the corner from Times Square
New Coffee Shop
$2.50 PER DAY SINGLE
$4 DOUBLE
HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th Street, west of Broadway

New Olympic Speed Mark—Jean Pusie to Show Wares—Haines Is Optimistic

Norway Tops The Standing In Olympics

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 13 (AP)—Norway moved to the top of the team standings in the IVth Olympic Games today as Charles Mathisen captured the 1500-meter speed-skating crown and Oddbjorn Hagen led the way to a virtual Norwegian sweep of the combined ski cross country-jumping championship.

Norway picked up 35 points in these two events and displaced Germany from first place in the unofficial team rankings with 105 points. Germany's total of 97 remained unchanged.

A fourth place for Leo Freisinger, 19-year-old Chicago youngster, in the 1500-meter test enabled the United States to pick up three points and gain sixth position in the team standings with 13½ points.

German Pair Wins Title

Ernst Baier and Maxi Herber, European and German champions, today won the Olympics Pairs figure-skating title before one of the largest crowds of the winter games.

Skating to music composed by Baier, the German couple "brought down the house," which included Reichsführer Hitler, as they swung through their repertoire of long curves, difficult spins and daring jumps. Erik and Illse Pausin of Austria placed second.

Third place went to the Hungarian combination of Emilia Rotter and Laszlo Szollas.

New Olympic Record

Mathisen skated to a new Olympic record in earning Norway's third successive speed skating championship. He was clocked in 2:19.2, clipping 1.9s off Clas Thunberg's former Olympic standard.

Ivar Ballangrud, who equalled one Olympic record and broke another in capturing the 500-meter and 5000-meter titles, earned second place for Norway. Birger Vasenius of Finland took third place.

Hagen earned 430.3 points in the combined skiing event, based on performances in the 18-kilometer cross-country race yesterday and the jumping today. Norway also won second, third and sixth places in this event for a total of 20 of the maximum of 25 points. United States entries trailed far back.

In hockey, Great Britain made certain of a place in the final round by whipping Hungary, 5—1. Czechoslovakia defeated Austria, 2—1.

Perfect weather brought out big crowds for the day's competition. Reichsführer Hitler was among the spectators for the first time since the opening ceremonies last Thursday.

Connecticut Skiers

Karl Magnus Satre of Salisbury, Conn., led the American team in the combined standings, finishing twenty-sixth with 355.8 points. Birger Torrissen of Norfolk, Conn., was twenty-seventh with 355.5; Edward J. Blood of Lake Placid, N. Y., thirty-sixth with 325.5, and Paul Satre of Salisbury, Conn., forty-third with 273.9.

Torrissen led the Americans in the jumping with a point average of 190.2 gained on leaps of 45 and 44 meters (151.60 and 144.32 feet, respectively). Style rather than distance, was chiefly considered by the judges.

Torrissen's performance left him 17th in the ranking of the jumpers. Blooc, with jumps of 44 and 43 meters and 183.1 points, was 23rd; Karl Satre, 39 and 41 meters and 174.0 points, 32nd, and Paul Satre, 48.5 and 53 meters, and 144.5 points, was 41st.

United States Team Wins

Although lacking its usual dash and driving power, the United States ice hockey team took another step toward the finals yesterday by defeating Austria 1 to 0.

The only goal of the slowly played contest came 15 seconds before the end of the second period. Garrison drove down the ice, took a pass from Paul Rowe and with a well-aimed shot sent the puck whizzing past Herman Weiss, the Austrian goaltender.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	1	9	97	53	45
Providence	17	4	12	82	87	38
Springfield	13	3	18	90	92	29
New Haven	13	3	18	91	111	29
Boston	11	3	19	84	101	25

Results Feb. 12

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1 (overtime).
Providence 6, Springfield 2.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
TOGETHER AGAIN!
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
in M-G-M's Musical Triumph
"ROSE MARIE"

SHUBERT—Tonight 8:20
WILLIAM GILLETTE
and an ALL-STAR CAST in
3 WISE FOOLS
By AUSTIN STRONG
Eves. 55c to 2.75. Mats. 55c to 2.20. Tax Inc.

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
GHOST TRAIN
with
MARY YOUNG
CIRCLE 6919. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30
"Laugh, shivers chase each other."—Globe.
Prices 25c to $2.20, including tax
Balcony Special—25c

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Max Gordon presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM.
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St., West of Broadway.
Evgs., 8:40. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40.

Pusie 'The Great' at Garden Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

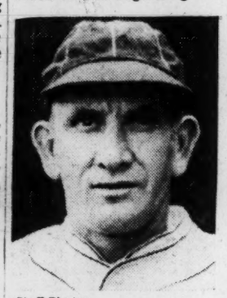
Jean Pusie, Cub Defenseman

The Greatest Single Attraction the Boston Cubs Have Ever Had, Returns to Action Against the Eagles, After a Half-Season Sojourn With Canadiens in the Major League

Sporting Around the Hub

'Stepping Stone to Majors,' Says Maranville

RABBIT MARANVILLE, a favorite of Boston baseball fans who kicked up big league diamond dust for 22 seasons, disagrees with a majority of major leaguers who say that to step down to a minor league berth is the beginning of the end. Commenting on his appointment as manager of the Elmira Club, Maranville said that he considers his new post a "stepping stone to the majors." If he proves in the New York-Pennsylvania League that he has the qualities necessary in a team manager, the sharp-eyed big league magnates will bring him back.



Staff Photo

Rabbit Maranville

Rabbit could have gone South with the Boston Bees, who had to give him his official release before he could accept the Elmira offer. But "Rab" insisted that if he stayed with the McKechnie outfit, it would be only in the capacity of player. Under no circumstances would he take a coaching or scouting position with the club.

Bob Quinn realized that the veteran infielder had reached the end of his big league playing career, and gave much time and thought to placing him in a managerial post. Despite the "cocky" attitude taken by Rabbit, Quinn has gone ahead with only the future interests of the little veteran at heart. Wanting everyone to be satisfied, the Bees' president has added a sizable sum of cash to the salary offered by Elmira.

The Rabbit is a permanent fixture in the hearts of the Boston baseball fans and his legion of friends wish him every success on his new venture.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maranville Wires Quinn

Bob Quinn received the following telegrams, the first from Maranville and the second from Levi Ginsburg, president of the Elmira club:

Have just signed as manager for Elmira. Believe this affords me great opportunity to continue in baseball. Appreciate your courtesy. Sorry to leave Boston. Please thank fans for their long and loyal support.
(Signed) Rabbit Maranville

Maranville signed as manager for Elmira tonight (Wednesday). Everyone appreciates very much your help and co-operation, without which this would have been impossible. Believe you have performed a good service for organized baseball.
(Signed) Levi Ginsburg

♪ ♪ ♪

Squash Playoff

The playoff matches to determine the winner of the Massachusetts Class A interclub squash racquets championship between the Harvard Club of Boston and the Union Boat Club Blues, will be played tomorrow and Tuesday. Both matches will start at 5:30.

The first match will be played at the Harvard Club and the second match will be contested at the Union Boat Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Valentine Skiing Thrills

Tomorrow evening, for the first time in the Bay State, skiing fans will have the opportunity to watch ski jumpers perform outdoors under floodlights. The scene: Ayer Ski Hill. Officials expect a large crowd to witness the Valentine Night's jumping.

Saturday afternoon and Sunday ski followers will see the New England championships. The following week end has been set aside for the national professional championships.

Agreement With St. Paul

The release of Huck Betts to St. Paul will probably be taken mildly by local baseball critics, but actually it is the beginning of a trade that may eventually be of considerable interest to Boston. If Huck reports to the American Association Club, the Bees will have first chance at one St. Paul player, either during the coming season or late in the fall. Quinn has his eyes on a youngster who promises to blossom into a real major league star shortly, but for definite reasons cannot let any names be mentioned at this time.

Winter Sports Train
TO
Hinsdale, Mass.
SUNDAY, FEB. 16
ROUND TRIP
$2.50

Lv. Boston (So. Sta.)	8:30 a. m.
Lv. Allston	8:40 a. m.
Lv. Newtonville	8:46 a. m.
Lv. Wellesley	8:58 a. m.
Ret., Lv. Hinsdale	5:30 p. m.
Ar. Boston	7:15 p. m.

COMFORTABLE ALL STEEL COACHES
ALL DAY DINING CAR SERVICE
Boston & Albany R. R.
New York Central System

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Professional Football Outlook

ALTHOUGH it is a long time before the elevens run out on the gridiron for their opening games of 1936, it is not too early to call attention to the fact that the National Professional Football League is planning to make the next season bigger, broader and more popular than any of its predecessors. The doings at the annual meeting of the organization in Philadelphia last week end give every indication that the owners are well aware of the possibilities possessed by professional football and that they intend to take full advantage of them. They have shown remarkable keenness in their handling of this sport in the past and, as a result, its popularity has shown a steady growth.

From Coast to Coast

While it is still too early to say that the organization now stretches from coast to coast, we do not have the least hesitancy about predicting that such will be the case by 1937. The Pacific Coast put in a strong bid for a franchise; but the N. P. F. L. officials wanted to see how the game would go on that coast before granting a franchise. As a result it has been agreed that the four-club league operated in California last year would cut its schedule to six games, then form an all-star team to play six games against six N. P. F. L. clubs on the Pacific coast in October and November. If these games prove profitable, there is little or no question about the coast getting a franchise by 1937.

Fine Time to Expand

We believe that this is a fine time for professional football to expand. There are plenty of players coming along each year and transportation is speeding up to such an extent that it is perfectly practical to have an eleven play a game on the Pacific coast one Sunday and play on the Atlantic coast the next Sunday. The plan will, of course, stand or fall on whether the cost of coast-to-coast trips will be so big that receipts will not be large enough to make them paying propositions. If the Pacific coast team or teams can get the stars of the colleges on that coast to sign contracts, while the eastern elevens secure the stars of their section and the central West do likewise, we believe that the financial profits will be satisfactory.

Trying to Balance the Strength Good

The new plan for selecting college prospects, if strictly adhered to, is a fine one and would go a long way toward accomplishing its purpose of equalizing the strength among the nine clubs; but it remains to be seen just how it works out. Letting the weakest team have first choice at a college star certainly would help the weakest team and, at the same time, keep the strongest from getting still stronger; but we have the case of Jay Berwanger and the Philadelphia team as proof that the plan may not always work. The fact that Philadelphia could not deposit $1000 to insure its title to that star resulted in yielding him to the Chicago Bears. There is another way in which this plan would be a big help to the entire league and that is in stopping wild bidding for college stars by the richer clubs and, if some brake is not put on such bidding, the club owners will be paying plenty for the best of the all-America players. That will mean reduced profits and profits are what professional sports are operated for.

Colorful Jean To Play With Boston Cubs

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Bruins Cubs		New Haven Eagles
Dumart, lw		rw, Asmundson
Getliffe, c		c, Forslund
Bauer, rw		lw, F. Jerwa
Portland, ld		rd, McGoldrick
Pusie, rd		ld, Reid
Jackson, g		g, Cox

Boston Alternates — Shannon, Riley, Hergesheimer, McCully, Finnigan, Blake. New Haven Alternates—Hemmerling, Himes, Doran, L. Jackson, R. Jackson, Heximer, Beiler.

Jean Pusie is the attraction at the Boston Garden tonight. The Boston Cubs are playing the New Haven Eagles in a Can-Am engagement, but that is secondary to the Pusie angle. It is "Ladies' Night" and more than 5000 of them are expected, but even that, too, is secondary to the "Great Pusie."

In hockey, to become an individual attraction, you have to stand out above other players. It might be on personality, ability or because you draw the ire of the spectators. Pusie has a combination of all three requisites, his personality and ability pleasing the partisan home attendances and on the road he arouses the good-natured ire of hockey fans.

When Jules Dugal of Canadiens told Pusie he was returning to Boston, the big Frenchman grinned happily. Dugal, surprised at the way the player took the news, soon learned that Pusie is happy playing before the appreciative Boston fans. In the two games to date, at New Haven and Philadelphia, Manager Fred Hitchman showered him with praise.

The Cub opponents tonight, New Haven, are tied for third place, two games ahead of Boston. The Eagles are a much-improved aggregation since Normie Himes became playing manager and a noticeable improvement has taken place in the play of Frank Jerwa and Obs Heximer, who did not get going under Joe Simpson.

The locals arrived from Philadelphia this morning. They lost out to the Ramblers, 2 to 1, in an overtime struggle last night.

Hutter Edges Wood

Matching stroke for stroke, Charlie Hutter of Harvard and Edward Wood of the Boston Y. M. C. A. gave spectators a thrill at the Harvard pool last night when they finished the 50-yard freestyle in a dead heat. Coming within 1-5 of a second of tying the pool record of 23 2-5s., these two returned to lead the field in the 100-yard freestyle. Wood, keeping the lead for the first 75 yards, was unable to stave off a final spurt by the Crimson varsity man to lose this event by a couple of feet. What proved to be a one-sided meet, with the score, 57 to 14 in favor of Harvard, was livened up by the friendly rivalry of these two.

Here and There

After a lapse of a week, amateur hockey fans will again have their "innings" at the Boston Garden next Sunday afternoon, when the usual tripleheader will be played . . . The feature game will show the strong Concordia Club of Montreal clashing with the Boston Olympics, and University City Club meeting Concord Hockey Club and the Amesbury Maple Leafs crossing sticks with the Framingham Hockey Club in two matches of the New England A. A. A. U. Senior Amateur Hockey League . . . The feature game will be played at 3 o'clock . . . Concordia finished its season last Saturday night in the Montreal Amateur Hockey League in first place, beating the McGill club by a score of 8 to 4, and is separated from the Villeray team, which recently played the Olympics here in Boston, only by the difference of number of goals scored, both teams being in first position as to the number of games won . . . The Boston Olympics are fast becoming great favorites with the fans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Events Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Cubs vs. New Haven, 8:30.
Amateur Hockey—At Boston Arena, Four Commercial League Games, 7:30.

Tech's Varsity Crew Hopes To Row in Olympic Tryouts

By a Staff Photographer

Bill Haines

Bill Haines, veteran crew coach of 48 years, and now handling oarsmen at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gazed pensively through frosted window panes of the M. I. T. boathouse on the banks of the frozen Charles River. His long fingers drummed speculatively on the back of his chair. Then turning to a Monitor reporter he said, "I expect to have one of the best varsity crews Tech has had for several years. We have some excellent, experienced material, and that is what makes a co-ordinated crew."

Coach Haines admitted that both he and the boys had an eye on the Olympic tryouts this summer. "Of course," he said, "it all depends on our early showings. We are handicapped here, more or less, because our boys have late classes. In other colleges crew aspirants are ready for work by the middle of the afternoon, whereas we don't get started until about 5 o'clock. However, if we are able to hold our own with Harvard, Yale and Syracuse, I feel certain that we will take a stab at the Olympic tryouts this summer."

Coaching Crews 48 Years

Coach Haines is a colorful gentleman. He has been coaching crews since 1888 here and abroad. In fact, his early crew experience began in England where he established many records. He came to America in 1911 after having coached in Austria, Norway, Berlin, Budapest and England. Before taking over the assignment at Tech he coached at Harvard.

But to get back to this 1936 Tech crew was Coach Haines, main objective. Besides having charge of the varsity crew, he has the responsibility of coaching four others, two of which are 150-pounders.

On River Before 7 A. M.

"These youngsters who are out for crew," Coach Haines said, "must give all the spare time they have in order to keep up to standard. Sometimes, especially during the fall of the year, we are out on the river before 7 o'clock in the morning in order to get in some early experience."

Just then some of the boys came drifting in.

"You see," pointed out Coach Haines, "here it is nearly 5 o'clock. We have about an hour and a half on these machines and then it will be time to go home. I try to get some of the boys over early in order to give some individual instruction. And they come if they can. However, we are going to do the best we can and don't be surprised if we make favorable showing enough in our early meets to warrant our trying for the Olympics."

Tyler and Lewis Sign

John Tyler, outfielder, and Bill Lewis, catcher, have signed Bees' contracts for 1936. Tyler appeared in a few big league games last season and batted .340. He swings left-handed, but throws right. Lewis was drafted from Rochester in October, 1934. Last season he caught for Montreal until recalled late in the year. He may win a regular job with the Bees in 1936.

College Waterpolo Result

C. C. N. Y. 12, Pennsylvania 10.

College Swimming Results

Pennsylvania 52, C. C. N. Y. 19.
Harvard 57, Boston Y 14.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.65	4.24	1-8 a. m.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
TI5HI	San Ramon, Costa Rica	54.55	5.50	8-10:30 p. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	Daily, 7-10 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	6:30-10 p.m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	5:30-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
RV59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6.00	4 to 6 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	5 p. m. midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:55 to 10:40 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.50	6.05	6 to 8 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8 to 11 p. m.
DJM	Zeesen, Germany	49.34	6.08	3-4:55 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4-11 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.05	6.12	7:30-9 p. m.
GSL	Daventry, England	49.10	6.11	2:30-5:45; 10-11 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	7 to 10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	7 to 11:30 p. m. (or later)
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	7:10; 10:30-11 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20 p. m. Tuesdays
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8-9 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
JVT	Nasaki, Japan	44.44	6.75	4 to 7:40 a. m., irreg.
XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	7-11 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	35.42	8.47	7:30-10:30 p. m., irreg.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irreg. near 6 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-7 p. m.; 9-11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	5-7 a. m., except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:05-10:35 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	5:05 to 9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-7:30 a. m., except Sundays; near midnight, irreg.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4-5:45; 6-8; 10-11 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.29	9.64	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10:30 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 8 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays 1-3; 4-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	Irreg., 8-11:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.62	12:15-5:45; 6-7:30 p. m.
DJI	Zeesen, Germany	31.00	9.67	5 to 7 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-9:30 p. m. (Sat. 12-2 p. m.)
DJJ	Zeesen, Germany	29.88	10.04	2 to 4 p. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	2:30-4 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Sun., 7-10 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	7-8 p. m.; Sun., 8:30-9 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Mid.-1 a. m.; irregular other times.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	Mon., Thurs., 4:30-5 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun., 8-11 a. m.)
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
——	Radio Colonial, Paris	25.60	11.72	6:15 p. m.-1 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.57	11.73	7:10-10:10 a. m., except Tues. and Wed., irreg.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2:15 a. m.-4:15; 12:15-4 p.m
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p.m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.41	11.80	6:00-10:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	8:15 a. m.-12:15 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	10 a. m. to noon.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	8 to 9 p. m.
——	Radio Colonial, Paris	25.23	11.90	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a.m.
TPJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:05 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
HJ5ABE	Cali, Colombia	21.43	14.00	6 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-8:45; 9-10 a. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m., irreg.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-2:15 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	1 to 6 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina			Tests afternoons and evenings, irreg.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	2-3 p. m.; Sun., 10:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7 to 9 a. m.

Hockey Briefs

A MONTREAL sport columnist has made what seems like a very unfair insinuation against Walter Brown of the American Olympic hockey team. He implies that young Brown dropped a verbal barrage of protest when the international hockey body elected him to office. That sort of observation and comment is never helpful and often harmful.

♪ ♪ ♪

Attempts to interest Rabbit Maranville in the Rochester hockey team follow those in which Pepper Martin of St. Louis Cardinals, in baseball, became a part owner of the Oklahoma hockey team in the American Association.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Joe Stubbs of Harvard will need to tone down the possible overconfidence of the Crimson for the coming game with Yale at the Boston Garden, Saturday. The Crimson really has a good hockey team, but that 10-to-1 victory over Dartmouth is not a sure indication. Dartmouth is after the league honors and, since that game does not count in the league unless a tie for position is involved, the Big Green may not have exerted themselves to the utmost.

Alex Smith, former defenseman of the Bruins, is coaching the Royal Air Force amateur sextet in the Ottawa City League this winter. Smith retired from hockey rather than accept a minor league contract.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bruins have approached Lorne Beare of Port Perry, Lindsay junior goaler the last two seasons, to fill in an application blank. There are three goalies in Boston now, Tiny Thompson with the Bruins, Percy Jackson with the Cubs and Benny Grant, Can-Am League spare goalie, who is the property of the Bruins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Herb Rheaume, veteran goalie who played both amateur and professional hockey for Boston teams, wore Frank Patrick's discarded sweater of 1919 vintage when he spared for the injured Johnny Clark, Vancouver goalie, recently. It was the only one available that would fit in the emergency. The sweater did not hinder Rheaume, since his team defeated Portland, 3 to 2.

College Hockey Results

N. Y. Rovers 4, Yale 3.
Colby 9, Bowdoin 3.
Dartmouth 13, Middlebury 1.

Wrestling Institute Meets at Boston 'Y' Next Wednesday

The second annual New England amateur wrestling institute at which the Olympic wrestling rules will be explained, is to be held in the Bates Hall auditorium of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday, it was announced today by Howard Wilson, "Y" wrestling coach and member of this institute's planning committee.

The purpose of the institute is to acquaint both coaches and wrestlers with the types of holds best suited to Olympic competition and to endeavor to interpret the Olympic wresling rules. These rules are different from the A. A. U., intercollegiate and interscholastic codes used by all the strictly amateur wrestlers and each year that the Olympic Games are held all wrestling bodies adopt the Olympic rules, thereby making all meets potential Olympic tryouts. Hence the need this year for special emphasis on and study of the Olympic rules.

"Wrestling as conducted under the Olympic regulations produces a more spectacular brand of mat game," said coach Wilson. "While the A. A. U. says an opponent's shoulders must be pinned to the mat for three seconds before victory can be claimed and the intercollegiate and interscholastic rules call for two seconds, only one second is required for the Olympics. This speeding up of the time required for a declared fall causes much more of the wrestling to be done with the opponents on their feet. Tripping, hip throwing and bridging are also more in evidence making for an all-round exciting match, especially from the spectator's point of view."

On the faculty of the institute will be Jay Ricks, wrestling coach at M. I. T.; Clifford Gallagher, Harvard wrestling mentor; John Rockwell, M. D., professor at M. I. T., and a member of the National Olympic Wrestling Committee and secretary of the National Intercollegiate Wrestling Rules Committee, and Howard Wilson, wrestling coach of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Mills Signs With Dodgers

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced receipt of the signed contract of Outfielder Buster Mills, obtained last September from Rochester in the International League. He is on trial until April 15.

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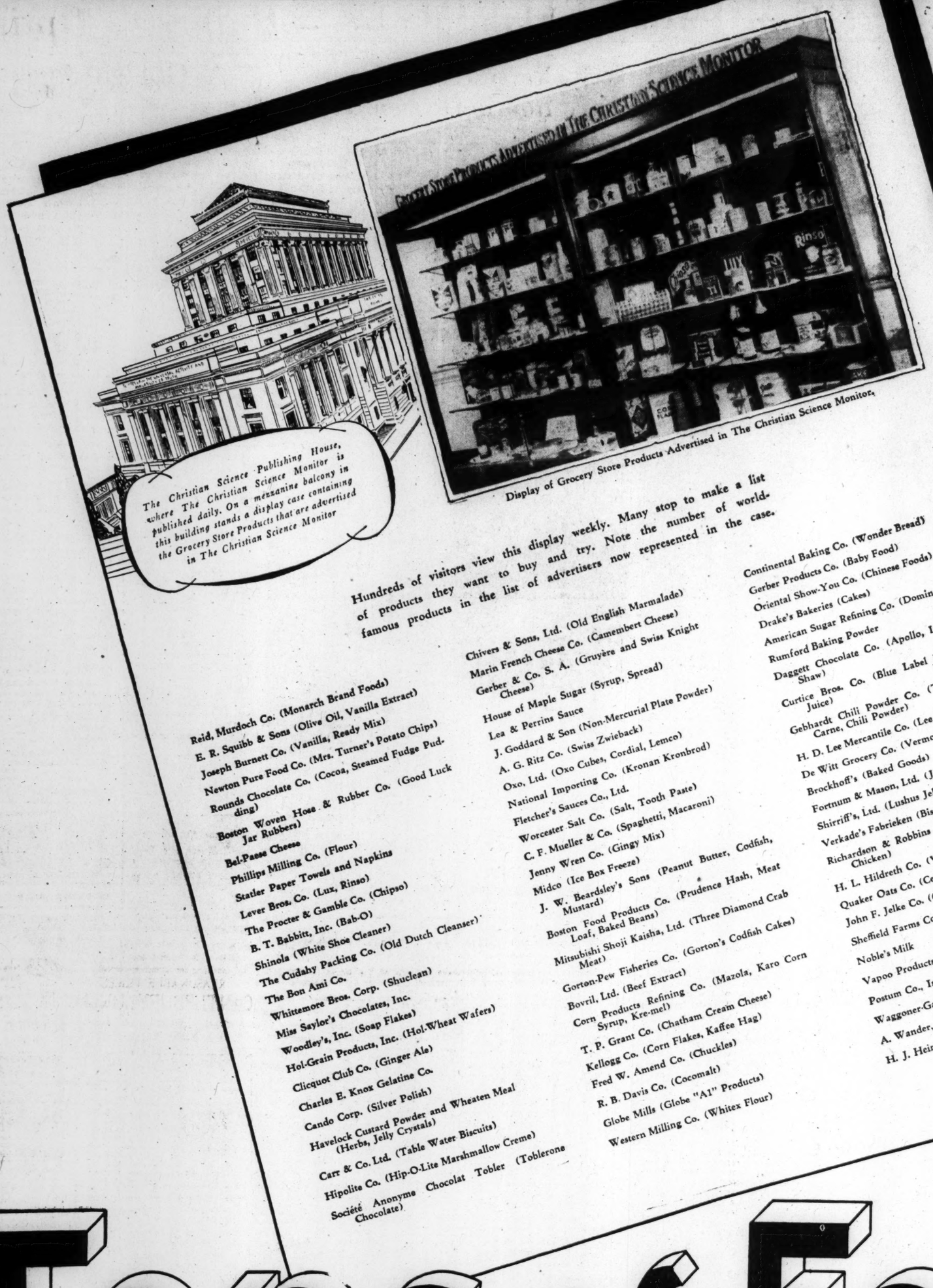
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Richardson & Robbins (Chicken Broth, Boneless Chicken)
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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Home Forum

Weather-Lore in Language

DO WE ever stop to think of the effect that weather and weather-lore have had upon the words we use, the mistaken ideas about weather as well as the correct? We shall probably always say "as light as air," no matter how heavy we know it to be; we shall talk of the "dew falling," although it does not fall; and think that it is "too cold to snow," even if Admiral Byrd would laugh at such an idea.

The Greeks set the fashion of giving pretty names to the winds. On the Tower of the Winds in Athens the eight winds are sculptured: noisy Boreas from the north, whistling through a conch shell; Kaikias, the northeaster, his shield full of hailstones; the east wind, Apeliotes, with his load of fruit, wheat, and flowers; Eurus, coming empty-handed from the southeast; Notus, the south wind and the rain-bringer, no more water in his jar; Lips, who blows the sailor home from the southwest; he is playing on his lyre, as he might play among the ships' rigging; Zephyrus, the west wind of summer, lightly clad, with his arms full of flowers; and the northwesterly Skiron, spilling sultry air from a fire-basket. It is amusing to compare these attributes with the Creoles' idea of the four winds:

"When the wind is in the East,
'Tis good for neither man nor beast.
When the wind is in the north,
The careful fisher goes not forth.
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fishes' mouth.
When the wind is in the west,
Then 'tis at its very best."

* * *

OF THE EIGHT names given by the Greeks, Zephyr, and perhaps Boreas, are the only ones that are really familiar to us. But in our travels we shall find that many regions now have names of their own for special winds: the typhoon, the Pacific monsoon, the hot sirocco of Italy, the khamsin of the eastern Sahara, the simoon from the sandy wastes of Arabia, Africa, and Syria. Or those better known to us: the cold, persistent mistral, which gives a permanent southerly list to the trees along the Mediterranean, the trade-winds that sailors count on, the warm Chinook or Snow-Eater, of the American Indian. Those are real names, but there are plenty of nicknames, too: the Australian "buster"; the "williwaws" or wind squalls in the Straits of Magellan; the "barber," a gale so sharp that it cuts one's face; the storm-wind called "cat's-nose" in some parts of England.

Other weather conditions have come in for their pet names also. The sea has coined most of them: the "Roaring Forties," between the 40th and the 50th degrees of latitude north and south; the "Doldrums," where ships have wallowed so often that the name has been taken over to express a dull, aimless state of mind; the "Horse Latitudes," which in old days were so hard on the Yankee horses shipped to the West Indies aboard clumsy, floundering craft.

* * *

WE DEPEND ON weather-lore for many of our sayings. We call some bore of our acquaintance a "wind-bag," without a thought that the ancients supplied some of their personified wind-gods with that very article. When we teasingly retort "a little bird told me," we keep alive the notion that the comings and goings of birds used to inform the country people of long ago as to the best seasons for work in the fields.

And weather-lore has its place in real literature. The idea that any restlessness on the part of animals and birds foretells rain is recognized by Shakespeare when he writes: "Clamorous as a parrot against rain." The legend that the waves are still while the halcyon's eggs are hatching in their floating nest is behind the expression, "halcyon days." The old Sicilian poet, Theocritus, writes: "May halcyons smooth the waves and calm the seas." Tennyson is inspired by the Greek Alcman:

"Would, aye, would that I were a cock halcyon,
Which flies over the dancing waves, with the hen halcyons,
Light of heart, the sea-dark bird of spring."

The legend of the halcyon's control over winds and waves grew to include the use of his skin and beak as a weather vane. Marlowe refers to this:

"But how now stands the wind?
Into what quarter peers my halcyon's bill?"

And Shakespeare speaks of flatterers who

". . . turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters."

These are but a few of the references to weather-lore that have found a place in our everyday speech and in our literature.

P. R.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VILLAGE IN PROVENCE: *A Painting by Albert André*

IN THIS age of specialization, perhaps of over-specialization, it is seldom that one finds an artist who has such a wide range of expression as does Albert André, French painter from Provence. The Art Institute of Chicago owns several of his works; a portrait of Renoir, whose close friend he was for more than twenty years; a portrait of Monet; a remarkable still-life of green pears, and several landscapes, among them "Village in Provence," from the Ryerson Collection. In all of these he has done distinctive work, and in all he has distilled the essence of the character of his subject matter. He is quite evidently absorbed in the problem of getting the utmost out of his material, but this is not done by the multiplication of detail, but by the suppression of the less significant aspects and a sort of monumental treatment of the main facts. Furthermore, André does not seek to impress by any virtuosity of brushwork, or aesthetic acrobatics, nor does he try to emphasize the utter importance of his own precious point of view. He seems to me to be a splendid example of artistic sanity, in the best sense of the word. When such attention is paid to the bizarre as is often now the case, we are reminded that Beethoven, Bach and Rembrandt were eminently sensible, and that it did not interfere with the quality of their creative work.

André has divided his time about equally between Provence and Paris, spending the warm season in the south, and filling his canvases with air and sunshine. They are not large, but there is a compactness about their composition and their feeling for form which could be expanded into a mural if necessary. The color as a rule is sober, but never heavy; yet in his portrait of Monet, he has used many of the favorite tones of the great landscape painter, tones which he does not often employ in other work. It would be interesting to know whether that different palette was deliberately or unconsciously used.

André has the distinction of being perhaps the only painter serving as director of a municipal museum in France. He was asked to take the control of a small museum in Provence which had been bequeathed to a town by one of its merchant sons, and hesitated to assume the responsibility, but was urged to do so by Renoir, who evidently felt that an artist could do a far better piece of work in such a position than could the type of director that France was accustomed to. He and various other artist friends offered works of their own to help build up the rather slight collection, and finally André yielded. Only the sane type of artist could do work of this kind well.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

A Golden Age

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GOLDEN age is said to be a time in the history of a people when prosperity and happiness are at their very best. Certain nations speak of their golden age as having been reached in the past. Many hope that it will yet dawn; and the views as to what constitutes this interesting time are as varied as the people who dream of it.

Naturally, the concepts of a golden age must vary, for belief in a merely transitory prosperity and happiness is self-condemned as an illusion of the human mind and must therefore pass away.

To acknowledge variableness is to acknowledge something which does not exist in God, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17). No variable thing can be perfect.

It is commonly admitted that God is eternal. He therefore includes in Himself perfection, completeness, and all that is the opposite of human beliefs of change and decay. These statements regarding the eternal God are familiar to all, for their truth becomes apparent from even a superficial study of the Bible. The fact that man is made in the image and likeness of this perfect God is not so readily seen, however. Being the expression of all that God is, man cannot know an age which is better than, worse than, or different from the reign of His perfection. Indeed, there cannot be—in reality—any "age," since man in God's image is Mind's unchanging reflection.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is devoted to the elucidation of the truth about God as ever-present good, and of man as His reflection. On page 475 we read: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science."

Spiritual progress is the continuous unfolding and the forever increasing understanding of God. It reveals one unchanging existence, forever golden in the reflection of eternal goodness, purity, Life, and Love.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, went about doing good, overcoming sickness, sin, and death, and proving to men his own precept that "the kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21), within the consciousness of spiritual man. Therefore, dominion, health, peace, and harmony are existent where he is. Good is never apart from man; there are no lean periods for man, and indeed no occasions unfilled with good, for God is never less than All, and man is His reflection.

When Paul declared (II Corinthians 6:2), "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," he did not refer to a privilege of his own particular age but of all times and peoples everywhere. Health, happiness, supply, beauty, and all right things are reflected by man, now and forever. They are never the special privilege of any time or place.

Shall our progress and healing, then, be delayed through the mesmerism which erroneously clothes the future with a golden haze and credits it with a power chimerical and uncertain? Everyone looks for a better tomorrow, yet the truth is that all good is here today. We think that tomorrow the bad habit will be broken, the debt paid, the healing manifested. We hope to get a better position or rise higher than our present unsatisfactory standard—soon! But ever-present Love, in this very hour, reveals all the possibilities of Life, health, happiness, and perfection as the right of God's child through reflection.

The golden age of attainment and usefulness, then, is with us and is always here. Through the teachings of Christian Science, which reveal the unchanging goodness of God, the impossibility of favored times or special opportunities is clearly discerned. Spiritual understanding reveals ever-present good; and Mrs. Eddy puts this very clearly when she writes (Science and Health, p. 494), "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Gullalder

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SOM gullalder betegnes gjerne en tid i et folks historie da fremgang og lykke står på sitt aller høieste. Enkelte nasjoner taler om sin gullalder som en periode som hører fortiden til. Mange håper at de ennu har sin i vente; og de forskjellige anskuelser om hvad en sådan interessant periode består i, er likesa avvikende som de folk som drømmer om den.

Det er ganske naturlig at begrepene om hvad en gullalder er, må skifte, for troen på en blott og bar forbigående fremgang og lykke fordømmer sig selv som en illusjon i det menneskelige sinn og må derfor forsvinne.

Å anerkjenne foranderlighet vil si å anerkjenne noget som ikke eksisterer i Gud, "hos hvem det ikke er forandring eller skiftende skygge" (Jakob 1:17). Intet som er foranderlig, kan være fullkomment.

Det innrømmes i almindelighet at Gud er evig. Han inneslutter derfor i Sig fullkommenhet, fullstendighet og alt som er det motsatte av menneskelige antagelser om forandring og forfall. Disse erklæringer angående den evige Gud er vel kjent av alle, for endog et overfladisk studium av Bibelen viser hvor sanne de er. Det synes imidlertid ikke å være like lett å fatte den kjensgjerning at mennesket er skapt i denne fullkomne Guds billede og lignelse. Da mennesket er uttrykk for alt som Gud er, kan det ikke kjenne en alder eller tid som er bedre enn, verre enn eller forskjellig fra Hans fullkommenhets styre. Det kan jo—i virkeligheten—ikke finnes nogen som helst tidsalder eller „alder" eftersom mennesket i Guds billede er Sinnets uforanderlige gjenspeiling.

Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy, har til hensikt å klargjøre sannheten om Gud som det alltid-nærværende gode og om mennesket som Hans gjenspeiling. På side 475 leser vi: "Mennesket er ikke materie; det er ikke sammensatt av hjerne, blod, ben og andre materielle bestanddeler. Den Hellige Skrift forteller oss at mennesket er skapt i Guds billede og lignelse. Materie er ikke denne lignelse. Åndens lignelse kan ikke være så ulik Ånd. Mennesket er åndelig og fullkomment; og fordi det er åndelig og fullkomment, må det bli således forstått i Kristen Videnskap."

Åndelig fremskritt består i den stadige utfoldelse og den til alle tider økende forståelse av Gud. Det åpenbarer én uforanderlig tilværelse, som til alle tider har sin gullalder, står på sitt høieste, i gjenspeilingen av evig godhet, renhet, Liv og Kjærlighet.

Kristus Jesus, Veiviseren, "gikk omkring og gjorde vel", overvant sykdom, synd og død og gav menneskene bevis på sin erklæring om at "Guds rike er inneni eder" (Luk. 17:21), inneni det åndelige menneskes bevissthet. Derfor er herredømme, sundhet, fred og harmoni til stede hvor dette åndelige menneske er. Gud er aldri skilt fra mennesket; det finnes ingen magre perioder for mennesket og i sannhet ingen leiligheter som ikke er fylt med godt, for Gud er aldri mindre enn Alt, og mennesket er Hans gjenspeiling.

Da Paulus erklærte (2. Kor. 6:2): "Se, nu er en velbehagelig tid, se, nu er frelsens dag," hentydet han ikke til et privilegium som tilhørte hans spesielle tidsalder, men til et som tilhører alle tider og folk, alle steder. Sundhet, lykke, forråd, skjønnhet og alle rette ting gjenspeiles av mennesket, nu og til alle tider. De er aldri et spesielt privilegium for noget som helst tidsrum eller sted.

Skal så vår fremgang og helbredelse forsinkes på grunn av den mesmerisme som feilaktig lar oss se fremtiden omgitt av en gyllen dis og tilskriver den en fantastisk og usikker makt? Alle søker efter en bedre morgendag, mens sannheten er at alt godt er her idag. Imorgen, tenker vi, vil vår dårlige vane bli overvunnet, gjelden bli betalt, helbredelsen vise sig. Vi håper på å få en bedre stilling eller stige høiere enn vårt nuværende utilfredsstillende levesett—i en nær fremtid! Men den alltid-nærværende Kjærlighet åpenbarer nu, i denne selvsamme time, at alle muligheter for Liv, sundhet, lykke og fullkommenhet hører Guds barn til, er dets rettighet, gjennem gjenspelling.

Opnåelsenes og de nyttige handlingers gullalder er således hos oss nu og er alltid her. Gjennem Kristen Videnskaps lære, som åpenbarer Guds uforanderlige godhet, ser vi klart hvor umulig det er at det kan finnes begunstigede tider eller spesielle gode anledninger. Andelig forståelse åpenbarer det alltid-nærværende gode; og Mrs. Eddy uttrykker dette meget klart når hun skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 494): "Man bør ikke forestille sig at Jesus demonstrerte den guddommelige makt til å helbrede bare for nogen få utvalgte eller for et begrenset tidsrum, da guddommelig Kjærlighet til enhver tid skjenker hele menneskeheten alt godt."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Skier

SMOOTH flow of powered grace,
Moving
With sharp speed across my breath-held vision,
Oh, now!
Swing low across the slope.
Stem; check the shrieking downward whistle
Of sucking runners on resistless ice.
Too late!
The edge, the jump,
The wide upcurving silent arc—
So down
With thunderous slap of skis on waiting snow,
Tense, poised and straight the skier slips from view.
Two tracks is he,
One heart-beat, me.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

Postcard From Shetland

THE color is wonderful, though there isn't a tree in Shetland except in occasional gardens. The heather is stunted and low, but what a scent! Rocks are gray, almost black, slate green, yellow, dark rose, and as mixed in color as in strange forms. It has been dull today; and as we had been on a twenty-six mile bicycle ride yesterday (much of it walking), we stayed in to read and paint—having first had a walk along the cliffs to see the surf breaking. There is a big sea on—a great sight. On the ness (peninsula) in front of us you walk up a smooth grassy slope to look over. And behold, you do look over! For the ground drops sheer to the beach under your feet and you find yourself standing on an overhanging bit of granite with gulls wheeling below.

We have a bathe every morning; icy cold it is. These rough mornings some five hundred guillemots and eider ducks are there before us, floating in the comparative shelter of the bay; cormorants swim just beyond the breakers, not minding us much; terns screech overhead and drop daintily to the surface of the water.

We know a family here who has done knitting for us for years, and this has been such a lovely stepping-stone to an inner acquaintance with the life of the island. Splendid these island folk are! Some whom we have seen living in their tiny crofts capture our admiration by their fine types—strong character and standards—much above town folk in similar position. The crofts themselves are completely adapted to their surroundings and the rigors of daily life in the long, dark winters—adapted, also, as to materials at hand. All wood has to be imported. Think of it! The general shop begins its list of commodities with groceries and fish, through drapery to timber and stock feed. It also includes the post office, the local telephone, and sends telegrams.

The ponies, of course, are small. So are the real Shetland cows, the sheep with their soft wool, and the Shetland collies. Nothing is correspondingly large, in fact, but the mushrooms.

M. Y.

"Vast Landscape Seen at Daybreak"

TO DISCOURSE on children at all is to be beset with pitfalls and overwhelmed with 'material.' 'The hum of multitudes is there,' and even the least officious of beadles is apt to become confused. To attempt to be exhaustive on any aspect of them would resemble Mrs. Partington's to control the Ocean with a mop. . . .

Still, even the novice is at liberty to stray at ease and for pleasure into these fresh woods and pastures. The life of childhood, if it is pondered over closely and heedfully, is as wide and various, as strange and mystifying as human nature itself. It is a vast landscape seen at daybreak. And there are plenty of wild flowers, however clumsy the botanist may be in the arrangement of them—flowers too of a lively colour and fragrance that appear to have been hitherto rather oddly neglected. . . .

What angel in my own remote childhood, I wonder, taught me when alone to be happy. What gratitude could repay such a boon? Of solitude in early childhood there is little for the body, but much for the mind. Children need not talk, even when they can. Much goes in, little comes out. We may call but can win few direct answers. We can at best only interpret. Of answers concerning the state of solitude given in retrospect, however, there are many—allow what we will for the enchantment afforded by distance and the deceits of memory.

'Like all children, I began,' says Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'to speculate on the problems of existence at an early age. I remember thinking of myself as afloat—like a balloonist—in the atmosphere of life. I had come there I knew not how, but I knew I had got to come down sooner or later, and the thought was not welcome. . . .'

Of the solitary dreamers in childhood who only dream on we never hear, and therefore cannot lament over them. Jane Taylor, like Trollope, and to our endless gratitude, also survived these dangers. She was, says her sister and collaborator, Ann, who survived her by forty-two years, a saucy and lively child. At the village baker's shop in Lavenham in Suffolk she used to be perched up on the kneading-board to recite, preach or tell stories to his customers. She shared 'deeply imaginative' plays with her sisters—Moll and Bet, The Miss Parks, The Miss Sisters, The Miss Bandboxes and Aunt and Niece, with royalties in the minor parts. These plays sufficed her until she was ten or twelve years old. She then began to spend her playtime in one of the three large empty parlours of her father's house at Lavenham, spinning a whip-top, while she composed in her head tales and dramas which she afterwards put down on paper. 'She would spend hours in this kind of reverie. She lived in a world wholly of her own creation, with as deep a feeling of reality as life itself could afford.' Indeed, she said, 'I have sometimes lived so much in a castle, as almost to forget that I lived in a house.' One of her favourite resorts was a disused pigsty!

Emily Brontë also found constant secret delight in her 'Gondal' romance, which continued from childhood even into her twenties, and which she shared only with her sister Anne.—WALTER DE LA MARE, in "Early One Morning in Spring." (London: Faber. New York: Macmillan.)

Moss-Floored Aisles of the Black Forest

AFTER two days delightfully spent we shouldered our knapsacks and left Freiburg. The beautiful valley at the mouth of which the city lies runs like an avenue for seven miles directly into the mountains. . . . The mountains of the Black Forest enclose it on each side like walls, covered to the summit with luxuriant woods, and in some places with those forests of gloomy pine which give this region its name. After traversing its whole length, just before plunging into the mountain-depths the traveller rarely meets with a finer picture than that which, on looking back, he sees framed between the hills at the other end. Freiburg looks around the foot of one of the heights, with the spire of her cathedral peeping above the top, while the French Vosges grow dim in the far perspective.

The road now enters a wild, narrow valley which grows smaller as we proceed. . . . The road winds between precipices of black rock, above which the thick foliage shuts out the brightness of day and gives a sombre hue to the scene. A torrent foams down the chasm, and in one place two mighty pillars interpose to prevent all passage. The stream, however, has worn its way through, and the road is hewn in the rock by its side. This cleft is the only entrance to a valley three or four miles long which lies in the very heart of the mountains. It is inhabited by a few woodmen and their families, and, but for the road which passes through, would be as perfect a solitude as the Happy Valley of Rasselas. At the farther end a winding road called "The Ascent" leads up the steep mountain to an elevated region of country thinly settled and covered with herds of cattle. The cherries—which in the Rhine-plain below had long gone—were just ripe here. . . .

The wild black peaks of the Black Forest were spread below us, and the sun sank through golden mist toward the Alsatian hills. Afar to the south, through cloud and storm, we could just trace the white outline of the Swiss Alps. The wind swept through the pines around, and bent the long yellow grass among which we sat, with a strange, mournful sound well suiting the gloomy and mysterious region. It soon grew cold; the golden clouds settled down toward us, and we made haste to descend to the village of Lenzkirch before dark.

Next morning we set out early. We walked through the Black Forest the whole forenoon. It might be owing to the many wild stories whose scenes are laid among these hills, but with me there was a peculiar feeling of solemnity pervading the whole region. The great pine-woods are of the very darkest hue of green, and down their hoary, moss-floored aisles daylight seems never to have shone. The air was pure and clear and the sunshine bright, but it imparted no gayety to the scenery; except the little meadows of living emerald which lay occasionally in the lap of a dell, the landscape wore a solemn and serious air. In a storm it must be sublime.—From "Views A-Foot," by BAYARD TAYLOR.

From a Summit

THAT is not a landscape that you see
spread out before us,
in the valley,
but a shawl:
a rich and intricately patterned
Paisley.

LE BARON COOKE

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Closing Stocks
Page 6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Plan to Close City Teachers College Is Hit

Surplus of Unemployed Instructors Basis of Recommendation

Campbell in Protest

Says It Would Break Down Organization That Couldn't Be Rebuilt in Generation

Increasing difficulty of finding positions in Boston for the graduates of the city's Teachers College may cause the closing of that institution.

Awaiting the return of Mayor Mansfield from Florida is an order from the City Council calling upon the Mayor to confer with members of the School Committee on the recommendation of Councilor Clement A. Norton that the college be closed until the present large surplus of unemployed teachers is exhausted.

Strong Opposition

Opposition to the proposed plan, according to all indications, will be strong among members of the School Department. The first blow against the proposal already has been struck with the announcement by Superintendent Patrick T. Campbell that he is strongly against any such attempt to solve the problem of Boston's unemployed teachers.

He asserted that to close down the college would be to break down a most carefully built organization, which could not be replaced in a generation. Added to this, he said, would be the injustice wrought upon those already studying there.

Unable to Get Work

At the present time approximately 1000 graduates of the school are unable to find work in Boston. This situation, stated Councilor Norton, is unfair to both taxpayers and teachers, the former paying large sums for support of the college and the latter putting in four years of study, only to be disappointed upon graduation.

Superintendent Campbell admitted that, with the slowing down in the city's normal population increase and the consequent lack of need for expanding the school system, there was small chance that more than a very few of these 1000 teachers could be placed in the next few years.

Working Itself Out

The overcrowding is, however, not so acute in some branches of the profession as in others. Superintendent Campbell said in regard to the surplus of teachers for the elementary grades, where the situation is the worst, that the problem is working itself out, inasmuch as only a small number of graduates are joining the list of 425 elementary teachers as yet unemployed. He estimates that only 25 from that category will matriculate this June, whereas last year there were 55.

The number of unemployed high school teachers is not so great, there being but 146 on the list. Here, however, the situation is complicated by the fact that graduates of schools outside of the city may teach in Boston high schools, it being estimated that half the teachers in the city's high schools are from out of town. This situation is, however, to some extent evened up by the number of Boston-trained teachers that hold positions outside of the city.

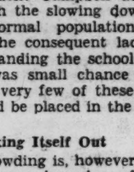
Enrollment Decrease

The slowing down of the birth rate and its reduction of number of children for whom teachers are needed has been noticed in Boston school circles for some time. In 1934 for the first time Boston's school enrollment showed a decrease. Although a decrease had been noted for the past 15 years in the elementary grades, it had not grown to such proportions as to affect total enrollment until two years ago.

This decrease in enrollment has not, as might be expected, brought about a corresponding decrease in the cost of the Boston school system. The figures of the School Department show that in the year 1924 the cost per pupil in the Boston elementary schools was $75.99 a year. In 1932 the cost was $89.61, with corresponding increases in the high schools and in the Teachers College.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Light snow tonight and probably Friday; not so cold; lowest temperature tonight in the lower or middle 20's; moderate variable winds becoming fresh northeasterly.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow late tonight or Friday; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature Friday, and in the south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow tonight and Friday; not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast and east winds; weather overcast with snow Friday and over central and south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	15	Minneapolis	2	-8
Bermuda	52	52	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	22	18	New York	26	14
Denver	34	20	Norfolk	34	32
Helena	-24	-24	Philadelphia	22	20
Jacksonville	53	46	St. Louis	36	32
Kansas City	14	14	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	24	12
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 13.
B—Minimum, Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:13 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet
Friday, 3:32 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

Jarvis and Gaines Guilty on All Counts in Polymet Case

Boston News Today:

Labor Promises Fight on Foes of School Age Law
Noted Actor Hits Censorship Bill
Knox Will Not Seek Pledged Delegates
15,000 Apples and Band Concert Cheer Commuters
Saltonstall Reviews Ways and Means Testimony

Polymet:

Chief Defendants Found Guilty On All 12 Counts

William L. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines were found guilty by a federal jury today on 12 counts in two indictments charging use of the mails to defraud and violation of the Securities Exchange Act by using the telephone in their interstate transactions in the $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud.

Climaxing a case which has taken two years to prepare and which has cost the Government $50,000, today's verdict marks the first direct hit that a prosecution has made against Jarvis during more than a decade of investigations, hearings and trials of the promoter.

After deliberating 10 hours, the jury returned at 11 o'clock this morning. Before a stilled, half-filled courtroom, Abbott H. Hoare of Manchester, the foreman, replied "guilty" or "not guilty" as the clerk read the counts against each of the five defendants. Then Judge Elisha H. Brewster, who has presided over the case, turned to the jury and said:

"The result is perfectly apparent. . . . You have done your duty. . . . which meets with my full approval."

Just what the result for Jarvis, Gaines and the other three defendants will be cannot be known until next Monday at 2 p. m., when sentences will be imposed. In the meantime, the defendants will be released on $10,000 bail each—bail which has been transferred from the Curtis Manufacturing case for which they are also under indictment.

Both Jarvis and Gaines are eligible for 54 years in prison, according to United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, although he did not know whether the fines were $5000 or $10,000 on each count.

* * *

Highlights of the trial testimony:

1. That patents bought for a few hundred dollars were boosted up to almost $40,000 values by straw sales.

2. The operation of "Financial Profits," a tipster sheet used to boost Polymet stock; the taking over of a Springfield broker, A. E. Gibbs, whose office and facilities were used to sell the stock; selling of Polymet stock all over the country by telephone.

3. Testimony that Homer L. Albers, dean emeritus of the Boston University Law School drew up one of the contracts involved in the fraud proceedings.

To Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett went high praise this morning for his able conduct of this, his first major case.

* * *

Of the other defendants in the case, Harry Flackman, Joseph V. Barger and Arthur E. Gibbs pleaded guilty early in the trial and turned state's evidence. Arthur Waldo was found guilty on four counts of using the mails to defraud, not guilty of conspiracy and not guilty of the securities exchange act. Sydney Pollack was found guilty on the full 11 counts of the fraud indictment and not guilty on the securities indictment. Morris B. Shuman was guilty on the last seven counts of the fraud indictment and not guilty of the security.

School Age:

Watt Analyzes Vote Of Legislature on Bill

Over a list of 174 names, all members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, pored today. Reason: His resolve to hold to account those who voted against the bill to raise the school age limit from 14 to 16 years.

Two things were blamed today by Mr. Watt for defeat of the bill. These were (1) unsatisfactory attitude of James G. Reardon, commissioner of education; (2) a letter addressed legislators by the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, diocesan superintendent of parochial schools.

This latter, in Mr. Watt's opinion, carried by far the most weight. The Rev. Mr. Quinlan maintained that many boys of more than 14 would not attend school any way, and, if the law were passed, they would be subject to truancy laws, would be put in truancy schools, which lead, he said, to reform schools and, often, to a life of crime.

Mr. Watt was ired by this attitude. Representative Christian A. Herter demanded a record roll call on yesterday's vote on the matter. Those who voted in agreement with the Rev. Mr. Quinlan were promised tough political sailing by Mr. Watt today.

Details of the Herter strategy and Mr. Watt's remarks: Page

By a Staff Photographer

McIntosh Apples for B. & M. Commuters

'Eat More Massachusetts Apples' Is Theme of Free Distribution at North Station to the Tune of 'Red "Sales" in the Sunset' by the WPA Band

Censorship:

New Bill Declared Body Blow for Shakespeare

Charles E. Coburn, English actor appearing in William Gillette's revival of "Three Wise Fools," invaded the rough and tumble of Massachusetts politics armed only with his urbanity and a monocle and declared that Representative Thomas Dorgan's catch-all censorship bill now up for discussion would bar "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Pinafore," and "Three Wise Fools."

Asked by a member of the Legal Affairs Committee, which was conducting the hearing, why the veteran star declared: "Rip Van Winkle is a drunkard—or, in other words, a moral pervert and the Dorgan Bill forbids moral perversion on the stage. . . . This bill is a dangerous bill and if you pass it, you are putting the legitimate theater in bondage."

Apparently oblivious to the danger of blanket censorship was Representative Dorgan, who said, in defending his measure: "The sooner the State begins to use a little more common sense in regard to indecent plays the more secure will be the morals of youth."

Prominent actors, authors and producers were among the 20 representatives of the theater who appeared to protest the legislation sponsored by the man who originally introduced the now famous Teacher's Oath Bill.

Knox:

Won't Enter Pledged Delegation in Bay State

Just before leaving Boston this afternoon for his home in Chicago, Col. Frank Knox disclosed he will not enter a slate of pledged delegates in the Massachusetts primaries. "I don't think," he said, "it would be sound strategy.

"I hope, however," he added, "that my friends in Massachusetts will find it expedient to join with those in other New England states to support my candidacy, especially as I am the only candidate of New England birth."

Knox in Boston: Page 11.

Squanderlust:

That's Saltonstall's View of the Curley Budget

Politically, Governor Curley may be in the Massachusetts saddle, but it is an uncertain seat, for the Governor has a strong, deft, well organized opposition. In the House of Representatives this opposition reaches its zenith.

Very astutely they have placed young Christian A. Herter, and veterans Albert F. Bigelow and William B. Baker on the House Ways and Means Committee. This group has the prerogative of considering the Governor's budget, which means they may call department heads to public hearings in Room 245, stand them on the carpet in front of their flat topped table, ask them pointed questions.

This week they dipped their heads into various items of the budget and came up disclosing that Governor Curley last year spent $18,300 traveling, given $6800 worth of luncheons, flowers. They have made the new Commissioner of Education, James G. Reardon, uncomfortably admit that he paid $10 apiece for wastepaper baskets that figured among an item of $1100 for new furnishings in his office, and they have made one of the Governor's secretaries justify the chief executive's expenditures on the grounds that they made a good show which took minds of the people off their troubles.

Such revelations make good newspaper copy on the day they occur, and if committee members can't very well gloat over them in public, they have an able spokesman in the person of Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House. Last night he kept the Middlesex Club (Republican) banquet for Col. Frank Knox aquiver with laughter, reviewing the week's work of the Ways and Means Committee.

Quip that drew most applause: "Squanderlust dominates the whole budget."

The Ways and Means will proceed today, Speaker Saltonstall promised.

Digging In:

Committee Reviews Probe For Bits of Extravagance

With applause of the Middlesex Club ringing in their ears, at least three of the nine members of the House Ways and Means Committee sat down with a real zest for their work today.

Judge Emil Fuchs, appointed chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission by Governor Crley, was first to stand on the carpet. Committee questioners sought details of plans requiring the $75,000 asked for the year's appropriation. The judge wasn't ready with his answers, grew somewhat hearted.

"Don't get steamed up," conciliated Representative Baker, dismissing him.

Next, Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, asked for an opportunity to be heard, and got it. He launched into a long speech, exoricating Governor Curley's policy of allowing new appointments of workers and salary adjustments before appropriations were made. He urged the committee, which passes on appropriations, to stand up and buck the Curley machine.

Free Apples:

Munch While You Wait At B. & M. North Station

Commuters and others who use Boston's North Station have been wondering whether there might be an end to the extra service they have been getting. Daily band concerts, furnished by the WPA, have sent Hub workers speeding after the 5:15 with a tingle in their toes and a smile on their faces.

And today they paused their dash long enough to accept a big, red McIntosh apple offered by pretty Miss Phyllis Wright, apple queen of Westford. Some 15,000 of the apples, with a retail value of $700, donated by Massachusetts growers, were freely distributed in front of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture booth on the station concourse.

According to Furmer H. Greeley, director of the division of markets, the idea was to make this delicious variety of apple better known to prospective purchasers. Massachusetts raises about 900,000 bushels of McIntosh apples yearly.

Dever Attacks Stock Fraud In Massachusetts

Seeks to Strengthen Law on Securities for Public Protection

Points Out Leaks

12 Concerns Against Which Complaints Have Been Made Are Watched

Stock frauds involving several million dollars in reported investor losses are now being investigated by Paul A. Dever, State Attorney General, it was learned today.

Henry P. Fielding, assistant attorney general, who is conducting the stock swindle investigation under Mr. Dever's direction, declared that at least 12 companies, upon which fraud reports have been received, are being closely watched. As soon as sufficient evidence has been obtained, Mr. Dever will institute court proceedings on criminal charges.

The present investigations follow closely the victories in several recent securities cases, which were features of Mr. Dever's first year in office.

Little Progress Made

Mr. Fielding said today that slight progress, however, has been made in cleaning up the stock fraud situation in Massachusetts, which he says has rightly been called "the dumping ground for worthless securities."

Since the prosecution of the recent stock swindle cases, Mr. Fielding reported, several letters have been received daily complaining against brokers who have unloaded valueless stock upon gullible housewives and who have wiped out the entire savings accounts of elderly couples.

These complaints are helping the state's attorney general to build up his evidence against various brokers, and he is urging all investors who fear they have been victims of stock swindlers to report to him.

State a Dumping Ground

Mr. Dever has considerable backing for his charge that Massachusetts has been used as a "dumping ground." Today Judge Frederic A. Crafts, former assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, in announcing his G. O. P. candidacy for Attorney General, asserted, "The people of Massachusetts are being robbed of millions of dollars annually by get-rich-quick schemers."

To stem the tide of worthless securities into the State, the attorney general has made several recommendations to the legislature. These proposals include tightening up of the present securities law; wider power for the attorney general so that he may act more quickly when frauds are detected, and transfer of the "blue sky" division from the Department of Public Utilities to the Department of Banks and Banking.

Hope to Plug Big Leak

One of the great leaks in the present securities dam, according to Mr. Fielding, is the fact that oil and mineral deeds are not considered securities. Therefore, their sale cannot be regulated under the Massachusetts Securities Law. Salesmen and brokers who seek investors in oil and mineral deeds need not be registered under the present law, and as a result they can and do laugh at warnings from the attorney general, Mr. Fielding asserted.

Lack of regulation in this field, he added, has opened wide the opportunity for fraudulent practices. Therefore, he said, Mr. Dever has recommended legislation establishing mineral and oil deeds, and any interest and royalty derived from them as securities. This law will allow state regulation of their sale.

Says Massachusetts Lags

Mr. Fielding charged most states now have stronger securities laws than Massachusetts, and if Massachusetts is to lose its name as a "stock cesspool" its regulatory laws must be strengthened.

One of Mr. Dever's proposals would give the attorney general authority to institute injunctive proceedings in the Supreme, Judicial and Superior Courts against individuals or organizations detected committing stock frauds, or discovered about to commit fraud. Such power would permit the attorney general to act before huge losses are piled up and prevent further frauds by obtaining a court order against the persons charged with fraud.

Now the attorney general may act only after the fraud has been committed and the damage done. The injunction power sought by the attorney general is modelled after the Martin Act in New York. The Securities Exchange Commission, also, has copied the New York act in this respect.

Some of the Steps Planned

To bolster this power, Mr. Dever hopes for legislative permission to summon witnesses, with books, papers and other material, to testify in cases under the penalty of perjury.

Furthermore, he wants the "blue sky" division men directed to examine carefully, and personally, the securities holdings claimed by various firms. At present, it is understood, such examination is not required.

In addition, Mr. Dever desires that it be made a misdemeanor for a broker or salesman to tell a prospective customer that his securities have been qualified by the State, without disclosing that such qualification does not evidence the security's economic value.

Cross Enlists Aid Of All Connecticut For Safety Drive

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross established a precedent today by issuing a proclamation urging co-operative action by the citizens of the state in curbing automobile accidents.

The proclamation was the first ever issued by a Connecticut Governor callinb for statewide action on a problem of general welfare.

The proclamation, signed in the presence of members of the Governor's special highway safety commission, said:

"I urge that the whole subject, stressing individual responsibility, be given attention, in appropriate manner, in churches, schools, and public meetings throughout the State."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13—Speedier and surer justice for motor vehicle law violators, with fewer loopholes for the favored, is sought by the Connecticut Commission on Street and Highway Safety, appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The commission, in existence only a few weeks, has moved quickly to adopt a list of recommendations striking at defects in the present regulation of motor traffic. It treats the State's courts none too gently in its initial move toward safer roads.

Favoritism Charged

"Probably the greatest difficulty in the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws grows out of favoritism shown to particular persons and outside pressure brought to bear upon police and court officials to be unduly lenient toward offenders," says the commission's report.

It was drawn up by a sub-committee on law enforcement headed by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Specific in its recommendations for plugging holes in court procedure, the report also counts heavily on newspaper publicity to make it difficult for offenders to slip through unpunished.

End to "Fixing"

Taking the opportunity for "fixing" out of the hands of the police, the commission recommends that reports of all motor vehicle arrests be made promptly by the arresting officer to the prosecutor. This is already done in Hartford where traffic "tickets" are given to police in numbered booklets and made out in duplicate. One half goes to the prosecutor and the policeman must account for the stubs remaining in his book.

With responsibility fixed on the prosecutor, the committee further recommends that he be allowed to make no change in the charge or nolle the case without a statement in open court of the reasons for such action. Written approval of the judge should also be required, in the commission's view.

Insuring publicity once more, the commission recommends that reports of accidents and law violations to the Motor Vehicle Department contain the circumstances of the original charge and its disposition with the reasons therefor, this record to be available to the press.

Finally, striking at another frequently noted method of distracting public attention from motor law offenses, the commission recommends that no continuance be granted in a motor law case unless the court record contains the name of the person requesting the continuance and the reason for granting it. Again this is open to the press.

Traffic Training

Turning from the courts, the commission recommended special training for police on traffic duty, establishment of a state highway patrol under the Motor Vehicles Commissioner and full publicity for Motor Vehicle Department hearings on restoration of drivers' licenses, once forfeited because of law breaking.

The commission will invite judges and prosecutors of the town and city courts to a meeting where these measures will be discussed. It will make its final report to Governor Cross before the next legislative session in 1937.

Meanwhile, up to Feb. 10, there had been 35 fatalities in highway accidents since Jan. 1. The number was five greater than in the same period of 1935.

Farm Weekly Shows Gain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13 (AP)—The New England Homestead Company, publishers of the New England Homestead, reported a larger circulation than before the depression and a total net profit for the year of $12,413.72. The Homestead's circulation is now more than 101,000 copies a week, and in commercial lineage January of this year showed an increase of 60 per cent over January of last year

G. O. P. Hopefuls Crowd Field for State Posts

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Announcements of candidacies for public office are becoming almost daily affairs. Today Judge Frederic A. Crafts, former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, leaped into the battle for the Republican Attorney General nomination. Right beside him leaped Richard Darby, former city auditor of Everett, whose goal is the Republican nomination for State Auditor.

As a result, one half of the major state offices are already being sought by Republican announced candidates. Only the offices of Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of State are without announced G. O. P. aspirants.

* * *

Crafts' Record

Judge Crafts is known throughout the State for his prosecution of stock fraud, municipal graft and insurance fraud cases during his eight-year service as Assistant District Attorney. Among the more important was the Medford Trust Company stock fraud case, as a result of which the late Edwin T. McKnight, former bank president, was sent to prison.

The judge gave evidence that he plans to continue his battle against crooked insurance and stock brokers if he succeeds in his drive toward the Attorney General's office. In his announcement, Judge Crafts declared "get-rich-schemers" are still operating in Massachusetts and it is up to the Attorney General to prosecute these cases vigorously.

With the entry of Judge Crafts into the campaign the Republican field of candidates takes on an even deeper Middlesex County hue. There are three Middlesex County men fighting for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination, Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Robert T. Bushnell and District Attorney Warren L. Bishop. Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, is contesting Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. for the senatorial banner. Therefore, three of the major offices are being sought after by Middlesex County men, which will cause no little difficulty when the pre-primary convention rolls around in June.

Tax Reducer

Mr. Darby, candidate for state auditor, is a newcomer in statewide politics, but his record in Everett and in connection with national business organizations is long. Some of his record is revealed in his announcement. It points out that during his term as Everett city auditor, 1934-35, the city's tax rate dropped $2.20 per thousand.

Furthermore, 1935 expenses were $76,971.70 less than in 1933. In 1935 on Mr. Darby's advice, voluntary contribution by the employees were discontinued, resulting in a $138,000 return to the workers. Despite this, he reports the tax rate was reduced.

* * *

Lodge and Weeks

If the Middlesex Club, which held its annual Lincoln Night dinner last night, was the sole nominating body, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Beverly, would now be the G. O. P. candidate for United States Senator.

Both he and Sinclair Weeks of Newton, his major Republican opponent, attended the dinner. Representative Lodge received double the amount of cheers that were accorded Mr. Weeks. But, as the Weeks group says, cheers are not votes and the Middlesex Club does not control all Republican ballots. Therefore, politicians are not advising Mr. Weeks to surrender his sword just yet.

However, the feeling is that Representative Lodge may have a difficult time at the convention but that he can win at the primary polls.

Cheers for Saltonstall

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House and first announced candidate for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination, walked away with the cheering honors. As the leading Middlesex County candidate for Governor, the Speaker received thunderous applause. So spontaneous were the cheers that the dinner became more of a testimonial to him than anything else.

One Saltonstall enthusiast, when the Representative expressed the hope that he would be able to return to the club's Lincoln night dinner next year as a speaker, cried, "You will, as Governor!"

Popular Republican

The Republican Party's perennial major state office holder, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, still retains his popularity. The applause which greeted him at the dinner showed why, when other Republicans are beaten, he remains in office. It also showed the reason for Republican candidates steering wide of the Secretary of State position. Mr. Cook probably will be a candidate for re-election.

Edgar M. Mills

Speedy Decision As to Sources Of Relief Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13—Prof. Paul H. Douglas, economist of the University of Chicago, declared here last night that if the Federal Government were to hand the problem of relief back to the communities, this would constitute "the greatest crime that could be committed." He spoke before the annual meeting of the Family Welfare Society of Providence.

The pressing question demanding decision by the American people within the next few months, Professor Douglas said, is whether relief is exclusively a local concern.

"There is a strong movement of persons who argue that the time has come for the Government to balance its budget, to prune its relief expenditures, to prune off public works," he said. "Then, too, there is the curious attitude, permeating the columns of such publications as the Saturday Evening Post and the New York Sun that the unemployed do not want to work, that they are castoffs of society and don't deserve too serious consideration.

"One great problem," Professor Douglas said, "is that most of the money in the country seems to be lodged in the 'brains belt' between Washington and Boston. It's about time the wealthy of Washington, New York and Boston began contributing to the abolition of poverty in the sections from which they draw their wealth."

While Professor Douglas admitted he was "sympathetic" with the present Administration, he said he was "shocked" by the reckless way it tosses the relief problem around and proposes to withdraw relief of unemployables.

"We must get away from the Elizabethan poor laws that have hung like a millstone about our necks for more than 100 years," Professor Douglas said. "There must be a three-way plan or policy of contributions from the Federal Government, the states and the communities under which relief could be administered by trained, non-political workers."

Ice Dealers to Promote $4,000,000 Sales Drive

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Burton Davis of Boston, executive secretary of the New England Ice Dealers' Association, disclosed plans last night for a $4,000,000 sales-promotional campaign this year by the organization.

The campaign, Mr. Davis said in addressing 500 members of the association, will include advertisements in newspapers, truck banners, billboards, folders and blotters and a series of weekly radio broadcasts featuring Mary Pickford. The purpose of the campaign, he said, is to induce the American public to use delivered ice for refrigeration.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:30.

"2 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:20.

Movies

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Collegiate," 2, 5, 8.

UPTOWN—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also, "Another Face." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Flirtation Walk." 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:35, 10. Also "Escapade," with Louise Rainer. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:20

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Evangeline," "Foolish Heart," "Gentlemen's Sport," latest news reels, and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Fenway: 2:20, 4:58, 7:36, 10:14. Paramount: 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:10, 4:42, 7:14, 9:52. Also "Freshman Love," with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

METROPOLITAN—"The Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:35. Stage: Tom Howard and George Shelton, in an all comedy musical production, assisted by Frances Arms, Chilton and Thomas, Floyd Christie and others. Tomorrow: Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue. Bevitzky's orchestra.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Show Them No Mercy." 2:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Sweet Surrender." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also, "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MODERN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also, "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

EXETER—"Affairs of Susan." 2:15, 5:05, 8. Frank Morgan and Cecily Courtneidge in "The Perfect Gentleman." 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

BOSTON — "Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:32. Stage: Wayne King and his orchestra. Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff," Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Richard Wagner memorial concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, with chorus, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 8:15.

DU BURON STUDIO—Voice recital, presented by Mildred Jenkins, soprano. 1128 Boylston Street. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. William Brackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

ALLSTON WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Richard Cosby conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets. 8.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Fourth in a series of lectures on "The French Republic: Its Government, Politics and Politicians," entitled, "The President, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet," by Prof. Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "The Rescue of Admiral Byrd," by Amory H. Waite, one of the three who rescued the Admiral. 7:45.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Doing Italy and Switzerland on the Roosevelt Dollar," by Guy Richardson. Copley Square. 8.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Illustrated lecture on "The Importance of Birds in Your Garden and Some Results of Six Years' Bird-Banding," by Laurence B. Fletcher. 126 Green Street. 8.

WEST END WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"England Today," by Phillip Wernette, with musical program. First M. E. Church, 39 Temple Street. 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Our Nation's Sentries," by Clarence D. McKean, with orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Municipal Building, 536 Broadway. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Discussion of Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. Sailors' Haven, 48 Water Street. 8.

BOSTON WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Housing: Is the American House Merely an Ideal?" by Calvin H. Yuill. Community Forum, 16 La Grange Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Illustrated Books," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "Russia," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45 a. m.

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Jack and the Beanstalk." W. E. Channing School, Sunnyside Street. 1:30.

Watt Blames Priest for Defeat Of New School Age Measure; Legislators Are Put on Record

A Roman Catholic clergyman's letter to several legislators occupying strategic positions in the House of Representatives was given today as the major reason for defeat of the bill to raise the school leaving age from 14 to 16 years by the House yesterday.

Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the organization back of the legislation, alluded to this power in a statement given shortly after the roll-call vote, which placed 174 representatives against the proposal and only 38 for it. Mr. Watt would not reveal publicly the clergyman's name.

Herter Reveals Name

However, Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican, who engineered the roll call which placed the representatives on public record, stated that several legislators had received letters from the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, diocean supervisor of schools, asking for opposing votes.

Although a copy of this year's letter could not be obtained, several Roman Catholic legislators told of receiving the 1936 communication, which was similar to last year's letter from the Rev. Mr. Quinlan.

The 1935 message, text of which was provided by Representative Herter, said in part:

"If this bill should become law it would seriously affect the crowded conditions of our different cities. It would affect sections like Roxbury, South End, South Boston, Charlestown, and so forth. Here we often have boys 15 and 16 years of age who dislike school and who do not benefit by attending school. Such boys, under the proposed legislation, would be considered truant, and would be committed to county training schools. With your experience in our section of the city, you know that once a boy is committed to a county training school, the next thing is Concord, and finally he ends up in the state prison. . . .

Cardinal's Permission

"In asking you to use your influence to defeat this bill, I am doing so with the permission of His Eminence, the Cardinal, and also because I personally believe this bill to be bad legislation."

This year's similar letter was the only major opposition to the measure, except the warning statement by James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, before the legislative committee of education during the hearing on three school age bills.

Against the Rev. Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Reardon stood the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and Dr. Payson Smith, former state commissioner of education and sponsor of the particular bill on which the roll call vote was taken yesterday. In addition, Governor Curley recommended the school age increase in his inaugural message. The Consumer's League of Massachusetts was included in the list of those favoring the proposal. The defeat of the measure, despite this array of support, caused Mr. Watt to state:

Watt Blames Priest

"The surreptitious conniving which killed this bill after receiving the support of every element in the State including organized industrial leaders shows how flimsy are representative government and party leadership on Beacon Hill. . . .

"Lest the young commissioner of education think his mere letter weighs more heavily with Republicans and Democrats than Governor Curley's recommendation, let me tell him and the public that the 'thumbs down' of a single clergyman was what defeated the bill supported by labor, industry, and the general public."

Representative Herter, the main defender of the proposed legislation, explained today that he engineered the roll call to place the Democrats on record so that "Governor Curley could not during the election fight argue that reactionary Republicans defeated the legislation."

While both Democrats and Republicans played parts in the defeat of this legislation, it was the Democrats who had most to lose through a roll call, inasmuch as most of them have had the support of labor in the past.

Watt Blasts Opponents

The situation gave Mr. Watt an opportunity to attack vigorously Democrats and Republicans who voted against the proposal.

"The majority of Republicans who claimed to repudiate Reardonism deserted Payson Smith's earnest espousal of this bill and accepted Reardon's supercilious letter of 'argument.'

"As for the Democrats who knifed both the Governor's annual message and the bill of the Federation of Labor, I wonder what excuse they can have to offer the working men and women who want work and wages for themselves. The twaddle about depriving children of the right to be worked is a weak subterfuge when thousands of parents are begging for a chance to support their own families."

Mr. Watt's statement indicated that the federation will campaign vigorously to defeat for re-election those representatives who voted against the labor organization.

Against the Bill

The result of the roll call vote yesterday shows the following voting against substitution of the bill for the adverse committee order, thereby voting against the measure:

Airola, Augustine
Akeroyd, William A.
Ashe, George T.
Aspell, John F.
Babcock, Josiah, Jr.
Gacigalupo, Edward P.
Baldwin, William A.
Barrows, Mary Livermore
Barry, Thomas E.
Bates, Stanley S.
Bergeron, Albert
Bessette, Alfred M.
Bessette, Rodolphe G.
Bigelow, Albert F.
Blake, Fred A.
Boland, Edward P.
Bover, Albert O.
Brady, Edward T.
Briggs, Fred E.
Brown, William A.
Burgess, Arthur I.
Cande, Zacheus H.
Carney, Leo E. J.
Casey, Bernard P.
Centracchio, Tony A.
hChase, Chester W.
Cleary, Joseph F.
Coady, Francis D.
Coakley, A. J.
Coddaire, J. W. Jr.
Coffey, Edward A.
Comerford, Richard
Comerford, J. T.
Connelly, Edw. J.
Cooke, Charles H.
Cooney, Tmothy J.
Crosby, Nelson B.
Currier, Ralph R.
Curtis, Laurence
Dearborn, H. N.
Delmore, Thos. A.
Dewar, Burt
Dillon, Thomas P.
Donahue, John J.
Donahue, Martin W.
Donnelly, James P.
Donovan, C. P.
Dooley, Joseph W.
Dorgan, Thomas
Downey, Joseph H.
Doyle, Anthony R.
Driscoll, George F.
Durant, Clarence N.
Estabrook, Henry A.
Everbeg, Gustave W.
Falvey, John J.
Finkelstein, Bernard
Flaherty, Thomas A.
Flannery, Thomas J.
Foley, John J.
Foley, Katherine A.
Gallagher, Owen
Gilmartin, John J.
Giroux, Eugene H.
Grant, William P.
Gunn, James A.
Halliwell, John
Gott, Hollis M.
Hastings, William A.
Harnisch, Joseph J.
Havey, Clayton L.
Hennigan, James W.
Hannon, Thomas J., Jr.
Hays, Martin
Higgins, William F.
Honan, Daniel J.
Hogan, Charles V.
Hutchinson, Fred A.
Horton, Frank H.
Innes, Charles J.
Irwin, Francis W.
Jones, William A.
Jordan, Michael H.
Kearns, Patrick J.
Kelley, Charles A.
Kelley, Edward J.
Kelley, Francis J.
Kendall, James E.
Kiley, James J.
Killgoar, Geo. F.
Kimball, John V.
Kirkpatrck, Wm. E.
Kurzon George M.
Landergan, Wm. J.
Landry, Leo P.
Lane, Thomas J.
Lasell, John W.
Lunney, WWilliam C.
Lyons, John P.
MacLean, Frank E.
Mahan, Arthur U.
Mahoney, James F.
Manning, John F.
Markley, Philip M.
McCooey, Joseph P.
McCracken, James M.
McCulloch, Elmer L.
McDonald, Paul J.
McDonough, Timothy J.
McElroy, James M.
McHugh, Lawrence P.
McLaren, Henry P.
McLellan, Owen D.
McNamara, Roger A.
McNulty, Anthony A.
Melley, William H.
Milano, Joseph A.
Morris, Albert E.
Morrison, Frank J.
Murphy, John E.
Murphy, John J.
Murphy, Joseph L.
Murphy, Timothy J.
Nagle, David G.
Nelson, Elmer C.
O'Brien, Michael T.
O'Connell, Raymond F.
Olander, Edwin L.
Otis, Ralph E.
Parker, Katherine V.
Paul, Richard F.
Pettengill, George W.
Pierce, George F.
Reimstein, Frederick H.
Rice, George E.
Roach, Joseph N.
Rounseville, Cyrus C., Jr.
Rubin, Albert
Sargent, Frank J.
Savage, Charles H.
Sawyer, Roland D.
Scanlon, Louis J.
Schofield, Martin
Sears, Mason R.
Sessions, William J.
Shaughnessy, John R.
Shea, Charles H.
Sirois, Edward D.
Sisson, Harry D.
Small, E. Hayes
Smith, Frank W.
Southgate, J. Francis
Sparrell, Ernest H.
Stacy, Richard H.
Sternlof, Axel U.
Stockwell, William
Sullivan, Patrick Gilbert
Talbot, Edmond, Jr.
Tarr, Frederick H., Jr.
Theberge, Joseph E.
Tobin, James F.
Tuttle, J. Walton
Tyrrell, Christopher J.
Urquhart, Herbert W.
Valentine, John H.
Walls, Magorisk L.
Ward, Michael J.
Washburn, Kendrick H.
Welsh, Patrick J.
Wenzler, John B.
Whalen, John J.
Wilson, John C.
Woekel, Carl A.
Young, Martin E.

For the Bill

The following voted for substitution of the bill, thus favoring the rise in the school leaving age:

Babcock, Frank D.
Baker, William B.
Barnet, Philip
Bayliss, Walter R.
Bell, Malcolm L.
Bond, Rufus H.
Bowker, Philip G.
Brigham, Emma E.
Brimblecom, Warren K.
Cahill, Horace T.
Carroll, Michael J.
Clampit, Ralph V.
Cohen, Samuel H.
Coyne, Francis X.
Demeter, George
Dole, Fred B.
Floyd, Frank L.
Hassett, George F.
Healy, Jeremiah J.
Hedges, Charles W.
Herter, Christian A.
Johnson, Adolph
Kinney, Orvis F.
Knowles, John Q.
Leonardi, Frank M.
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr.
Luitwieler, Clarence S.
McDermott, Frederick T.
Morrill, Charles H.
Olson, Charles W.
Petersen, Tycho M.
Ramsdell, William E.
Sherman, Philip
Sweetser, Mollie A.
Tarbell, George G.
Zimon, Abraham I.

Mrs. Sherwin Awaits 'Lift' to Get Her Back To Her Ship Home

Two nights in a hotel have not proved that living on land is better than on sea for Mrs. Ann Winsor Sherwin, Boston harbor's embattled schooner dweller, who declared today that she much preferred the ocean's deep coloring and the salty smell of the sea.

She would have returned to her schooner long before this, she added, if she could have procured a lift from someone going down the harbor.

Night before last she came ashore on a personal mission with a few dollars in her pocket and a fervent hope that the Coast Guard would take her back. Coast Guard officials not being authorized to do so, they had to refuse her, recommending that she go to a hotel, or hire a boat.

The schooner Snetind has been Mrs. Sherwin's home for the last five years. She boarded it when she became interested in a project to turn the old sailing vessel into a school. She invested funds in it, and now claims it is her only home. The "Manu ia oe" was the substance schooner was towed to its present location from East Boston by its owners because it had no permission to berth. If the schooner is abandoned, the owners can destroy her.

Valentine Giving The Mailmen a Bit Of Christmas Rush

To coy maidens—if the type is not extinct—the ideal Valentine's Day means a profusion of cloying sentiments wrapped in paper lace. To brothers, mothers, sisters, fathers, maiden aunts and friends, it brings an array of mementos running from mink coats to small boquets, from jewels to comic Valentines.

But to the trudging postman, at least in Boston, the chief significance of the day is that his bag is some 25 per cent fuller than usual. Post office officials have noticed a steady increase in Valentine mail during the past five years, and the present observance may bring it to a new peak.

Pilgrimage to Finland Planned for Musicians

With the observance of Jan Sibelius's seventieth anniversary as one of its chief objectives, a musical pilgrimage to Finland will be conducted by Keith Crosby Brown this summer, leaving New York on July 11. Cities to be visited on the trip include Gothenburg, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Warsaw, Gdynia, the Free State of Danzig and Copenhagen.

The party will sail on the S. S. Drottningholm of the Swedish-American Line and will return on Aug. 20 on the new M. S. Pilsudski of the Gdynia-American Line. F. Everett Dyer, Boston travel agent in charge of the tour, also announces a Musical Festivals Extension Tour for those who have more time at their disposal.

Woodruff Has 3-Point Plan for Highway Safety

Education of highway users, enforcement of regulations and construction of safer highways will go a long way towards reducing New England's deplorable record of highway accidents and fatalities, Joseph T. Woodruff, construction engineer of the Regional Planning Commission, told the Massachusetts Highway Commission today at a meeting at the University Club.

Southern Hemisphere Greets Northern

By a Staff Photographer

Wonder Flowers From South Africa
Plucked Before Christmas and Still in Fresh Bloom

Buds From Pretoria Break Into Bloom After Shipment Across Seas in Storage

South African wonder flowers, sent in December from Cape Town in cold storage, grace the reception room of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston. The flowers, a gift of Mrs. Georgia Taylor of Newtonville, were shipped frozen in the bud stage by Mrs. Taylor's relatives in Pretoria, where it was yet summer.

The wonder flowers, put aboard the steamer before Christmas, arrived in Newtonville on Jan. 7, an eight-dozen lot, which has been distributed around to various friends. The exploit has attracted the attention of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which is planning to have a shipment of wonder flowers in time for its March show, according to Mrs. Taylor.

Called locally by South Africans "chincherinchee," or "chink" for short, the flowers derive this title from the distinctive sounds made by their stems as the breeze blows over them. When picked up and rubbed the stems produce the sounds.

To revive the flowers, Mrs. Taylor placed them in warm water for 12 hours, after which she arranged them as she would ordinary blooms. The buds open from the base upward, which aids their long life. They have no odor, resemble the foxglove slightly and have the shape and texture of the familiar straw flowers. So across the 15,000 miles between South Africa and Massachusetts these messengers, by help of one invention and another, bring greeting to New England.

Abolition of State Gas Levy Urged at Taxation Hearing

State House Hearings

Abolition of the 3-cent state gasoline tax was advocated today by Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton before the legislative committee on taxation.

The Senator was the only speaker supporting his abolition measure, despite an overflow crowd in Hearing Room 407. Most persons consider the effort entirely hopeless. He presented a petition for abolition signed by 1500 Haverhill motorists, and predicted 500,000 more signatures would be obtained on similar petitions now being circulated.

During the hearing it developed that the Senator would be agreeable to a small gasoline tax rather than complete abolition. To the statement by Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the committee, that abolition would add $28,000,000 to the state tax, Senator Miles said a chain-store tax could be substituted for the gasoline tax.

The Senator attacked the present diversion of $10,000,000 annually from the highway fund for general purposes as did Representative Charles G. Hedges of Quincy, who urged passage of his bill repealing the 1932 act which boosted the tax from two cents to three cents. The Representative questioned the constitutionality of the annual diversion.

Day Baker, representing the Motor Truck Service Bureau, favored the Hedges bill, while Eric A. Nelson, representing the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, fought for 5-year continuance of the three-cent tax, as proposed by Governor Curley in his annual message to the Legislature.

School Bill

Representative George Demeter of Boston, petitioner for legislation transferring to the superintendent of schools the power to appoint teachers, today asked the legislative committee on education to refer the bill to "the next annual session." The action is similar to killing the measure.

The Representative's reason for the request was that he would like to learn the results of District Attorney William J. Foley's investigation of the Boston School Committee, before action is taken on the measure. He originally filed the bill when the investigation started, declaring the school committee's present confirmation power should be taken away because of the alleged scandal revealed recently.

Despite the fact that no one opposed a measure to establish a commission to determine the advisability of temperance education in public schools today, the Legislative Committee on Education voted "next annual session" on the measure immediately after the hearing.

Classes in Safety

The same committee voted "no legislation necessary" on a measure providing for compulsory courses in highway safety and safe driving in the high schools. The members heard considerable opposition from M. J. Downey, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston.

Minimum Wages

Strong support for a measure cutting from nine months to two months the period industries have to increase their minimum wage scale to the mandatory standard set up by the State. The measure was filed by Representative Raymond F. O'Connell of Springfield.

The representative declared it unfair to allow outside firms to come to Massachusetts and pay less than the required minimum for nearly a year. The Consumers League of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor were recorded in favor of the legislation.

Newspaper Tax

Representative Martin Hays of Brighton favored his measure to levy an excise tax on newspapers and magazines for liquor advertising, declaring the publishers should contribute to the cost of government from a "new and lucrative business" resulting from repeal of the 18th amendment.

"I have presented this bill," he said without any idea of hurting the publishers but as a means of relieving the tax burden on those now overburdened. It will give the press an opportunity to show they are sufficiently patriotic to pay their share of the burden of government from this new and lucrative business."

He was questioned closely regarding the constitutionality of the measure, the committee members undoubtedly remembering the recent United States Supreme Court decision in the Louisiana case. The Representative said he believed it constitutional.

Somerville politicians and citizens stormed the legislative committee on cities today to seek a return to partisan elections. They came to support measures providing for the return.

John J. Murphy, United States Marshal and former Democratic Mayor of Somerville, charged the non-partisan election law was passed in an effort to find a way to "get rid of the Democrats."

Sailors on Sinking Fishing Craft Safe Aboard the Lemburg

Rescued from wild seas just after they had been forced to abandon their vessel, the Gertrude M. Fauci, off the Nova Scotia coast, 12 Boston fishermen were today safe aboard the Canadian trawler Lemberg. At the same time the United States coast guard cutter Cayuga was steaming toward the Lemberg's position, where it expected to arrive about 6 p. m., transfer the 12 men and take them back to Boston.

The Cayuga will probably reach Boston late Friday night or very early Saturday morning with the 12 fishermen. The Gertrude M. Fauci, it was considered, had probably foundered so that there was probably nothing to be done in steaming to her position. The coast guard headquarters in Boston, however, had not yet confirmed the Fauci's fate and it was not expecting to know until the Cayuga radioed the information.

Mellon Rests His Case Before Tax Appeal Board

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — Counsel for Andrew W. Mellon brought his Federal income tax controversy to a close before the board of tax appeals yesterday after putting on the stand two witnesses who testified the Pitts Securities Company, which Mr. Mellon owns, was actively using its funds in 1931 and not withholding dividend payments.

Presiding Judge Ernest H. Van Fossan gave counsel on both sides 30 days for reply briefs and 45 days for the filing of major briefs.

Behind the Microphones

The scene is the empty stage of Jordan Hall relieved only by the great organ case in the rear. A small critical audience is collected. A thick-set man of serious mien carrying a large concert guitar in one hand and a chair in the other, proceeds to the middle center of the stage, sits down, strikes a few preliminary chords to make sure his instrument is in tune. Then he proceeds to play Bach, Mozart, Albeniz, Granados, and other great classical and characteristic composers with a delicacy and fire that has his audience spellbound. "Such music," they inevitably say, "coming from such a tiny instrument!"

That artist is Andres Segovia, Spanish guitarist, surely one of the foremost players today on his instrument, who will be heard in the froth of Bing Crosby's Music Hall Hour on the NBC-WEEI outlet at 10 p. m. tonight. Studio audience watching in Hollywood may fall under the spell of this artist's magic as audiences have the world over.

Town Meeting

"America's Town Meeting of the Air," that stimulating forum heard from Town Hall, New York, every Thursday evening at 9:30 p. m., over the NBC-WJZ hookup, will give its audience tonight a chance to "blow off steam." Members of the audience will discuss "What Is America's Platform?"

"America's Town Meeting" is an experience that any speaker who has previously spoken over the radio, complacent in the knowledge that they could not answer him, should be compelled to face. For here is an audience that puts speakers on their mettle. Every word they utter is weighed by a critical group of listeners who have often torn away prettily built arguments.

The Town Hall is an intensely partisan audience. One can sense the applause of the "silk stocking" visitors when a speaker for the capitalistic side strikes a chord of response and the accolades of the more socialistic side when liberal speakers expound their theories. And the "boos" are fairly plentiful as well. Sharply partisan issues such as the New Deal, capitalism, Socialism, generally draw more sparks than educational subjects in which there is usually a more common front of agreement.

What we should like to see the "Town Meeting" officials do is to invite successively the leading presidential candidates and party spokesmen, such as Herbert Hoover, Col. Frank Knox, Gov. "Alf" Landon, Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Senator William E. Borah, Senator Arthur Vandenberg and others, to meet a "Town Hall" audience. In their travels about the country they generally meet only the groups which are on their side of the issue and eager to hear and applaud them. "Town Hall" would be a very useful and helpful "pin" to the balloons of political argument.

On the Air Tonight

Worth listening for tonight . . . talk, "Legislative and Other Needs of New England," Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, WAAB, 7 p. m. . . . Blanche Yurka in scene from "Tale of Two Cities," Vallee hour, WEEI, 8 p. m. . . . excerpts from Aaron Copland's "Music for the Theater," De Falla's "El Amor Brujo" and Chavez's "H. P. Ballet Symphony" in special concert, conducted by Carlos Chavez, leading Mexican conductor, WNAC, 8:30 p. m. . . . Little Symphony Orchestra and Nancy Theilson, soprano, from Mutual network, WAAB, 8:30 p. m. . . . premier of "Gulliver the Traveler" with Ed Wynn and John S. Young, WNAC, 9:30 p. m. . . . interview of Representative Bertrand Snell of New York by Boake Carter, news commentator, WAAB, 10:45 p. m.

A. D. H.

U. S. Army Air Forces Again Bomb Burlington

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13 (AP)—The Army Air Corps, nearing the end of its winter maneuvers, engaged in simulated battle over Burlington, Vt., again today. Fifteen bombers and attack planes theoretically destroyed Burlington and its base of 18 pursuit planes yesterday, although before they could leave the area several of them were "shot down."

The fliers then returned to Concord, where 41 planes were concentrated, grounded their ships and put on a winter sports carnival. Many of them never had been on ice skates or snowshoes, and even snow was new to some.

Sense of Humor Declared Need In Driving Out Fears

American sense of humor is needed to ease the present strain, according to Prof. William Yandell Elliot of Harvard University.

Having learned something of its usefulness in obtaining a balanced perspective during his World War service, Professor Elliot, who was the chief speaker last evening at the twelfth annual good-will dinner of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, described the strained atmosphere of today as comparable to that which immediately preceded the Civil War. Lincoln, at that time, he stated, discovered the value of his sense of humor, combined with a fundamental religious conviction, also traditional in American life.

The Deeper Meaning

This deeper meaning of Americanism he described as far removed from that form of thinking which has imposed the teachers' oath bill in the State. Having explained that he had readily taken the oath as he had done on many previous occasions, including his enlisting for overseas service in the war, he said, "That kind of thing is not Americanism.

"It is not the tradition of this country and it it is being fanned up by people who pose as Americans. Some of our ancestors were being chased by Indians a long time before their's were in this country, though, of course, that doesn't necessarily make us more American. But unless our community is strong enough to stand this strain, I fear we are going to play into the hands of un-American tradition.

Need of Humor

"During the next year we shall have plenty of need of our sense of humor, the kind that laughs out of existence some of the more desperate fears and hatreds and accusations such as are brought by one American against another."

College students from foreign lands contributed brilliant four-minute talks. Outstanding was that of Dr. Handi Sulcebe of Albania, who said, to begin with, "If my spitch is a little beet funny it is my English," and forthwith proceeded to deliver a brief address which won him loud applause because of the profundity of its observation. Born in Albania, he was educated in Vienna, spending his vacations in other parts of Europe and in the North of Africa. He is a physician who came to the United States to make a study of the public health service.

American Culture

Stating that Europeans should come and study the real American culture, he said: "Contrary to general opinion, there is indeed a great culture in this country. Americans who go to Europe are usually of that class capable of absorbing European cultures, but most of the Europeans coming here spend the greater part of their lives within the four walls of shop or factory. And they come with a preconceived idea that America is a kind of huge cocktail of skyscrapers, chewing gum, Ford cars, Charlie Chaplin and gangsters. Much of this misconception is due to European authors who spend a fortnight here, then go home and write a book on America.

"The most outstanding characteristic of this country is kindness of heart. I shall take back happy memories of the attitude of the United States toward the foreign student. I have great admiration for the American women, who, I believe, have played the leading part in the progress to be found here. I have tremendous respect for them."

Beauty In World

Miss Mara Popova of Bulgaria, now a student at Boston University, winner of one of the scholarships offered European students by Mount Holyoke College, spoke of the great beauty pervading the world, in spite of the general sense of depression. She dwelt on the need of better knowledge and consequently better understanding between nations. Her costume of gay, handwoven skirt, embroidered apron and blouse, was that of her native province and was more than 150 years old.

Hourly Radio Paper Is Urged For All Leading World Cities

An international hourly newspaper of the air to promote world peace, patterned somewhat after the present "Monitor Views the News" broadcast which serves 231 stations, but broadcast hourly instead of daily from every major city of the world, was advocated today by Lady Zimmern, of London, Eng., who is visiting Boston.

This news broadcast over a world-wide hookup, as outlined by Lady Zimmern, the wife of Sir Alfred Zimmern, international peace figure, and professor of International Relations at Oxford University, would be particularly designed to report social, political, and economic events and background—not isolated and sensational occurrences.

Now Under Consideration

The idea, said Lady Zimmern, is not the "dream of an idealist" but has already been given favorable consideration by prominent New Yorkers.

In an interview at the Copley Plaza, Lady Zimmern said she feels there is only one approach toward peace for all Americans, Europeans, and Asiatics; and that, she said, is to consider themselves "citizens of the world." This world wide dispensation of "positive" rather than "negative" news and commentary would help to bring every family and nation closer together, she contended.

For Common Backgrounds

"We must understand the backgrounds, the political, social and economic problems, and the mentalities of each nation before we judge them," she said. "Then our approach toward the solution of world affairs will be on a give-and-take foundation."

Outlined briefly, Lady Zimmern's idea for such a broadcasting company included plans for a training school for the correspondents. These men and women would be "trained Americanized Europeans, and vice versa," she said.

An American-born Swede, for instance, who spoke Swedish, would be sent to Sweden to report the Swedish news. He would give the problems of Sweden in manner that would be understood over here. The broadcast would be given in other languages, as well, with each country's point of view in mind.

Would Broaden Views

"For one thing," she laughed, "this would largely dispell the notion in Europe that the only cities in the United States are New York, Chicago—for its gangsters—and Hollywood. It would also give citizens of your country more of an insight into the workings and problems of European and Asiatic countries."

Lady Zimmern said the International Broadcasting Company might or might not be governmentally controlled but that it should be made certain that all propaganda be vigorously checked. Lady Zimmern will remain in this country until March, in connection with the Geneva School of International Relations, of which she is honorary secretary and her husband, Sir Alfred is the director.

Kipling Poem Rejected in England Seen Among Exhibits at Harvard

Poets and would-be poets take cheer—even Rudyard Kipling, at the height of his career, submitted a manuscript and got it back with a rejection slip!

To prove it, a memorial exhibit at the Widener Memorial Room and the Treasure Room of the Harvard University Library includes among other things an unpublished poem, "Sons of the Suburbs" which was turned down by the English magazine, "Blighty," in 1916.

Also on exhibition is the author's original manuscript of the famous poem, "Recessional," which was rescued from oblivion in the nick of time by being plucked out of a waste basket into which Kipling had thrown it.

"Sons of the Suburbs," a relatively unknown work written by Kipling during the wartime, describes the reactions of the average English suburbanite under front-line fire.

Kipling's handwritten copy of "Recessional" composed in 1897, reveals that the author had originally intended entitling the poem "After." This copy was retrieved from Kipling's wastebasket by the late Sara Norton of Cambridge, daughter of Charles Eliot Norton, and friend of the Kiplings. Miss Norton was visiting the Kiplings in 1897 at the time Kipling was writing "Recessional" and when he threw a draft of the poem into the wastebasket, she recovered the page, and the author allowed her to keep it.

The author's proof sheets of "Kim" with corrections and insertions in Kipling's own handwriting and numerous first editions are also on exhibit.

Most of the volumes are from the collection of Mrs. Flora V. Livingston, curator of the Harry Elkins Widener memorial room in the Harvard Library, and a personal friend of Mr. Kipling.

Harvard to Study Possible Uses For Nieman Bequest

Harvard University, uncertain as to the purpose to which it would put the $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 bequest of Mrs. Agnes Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal, today announced that on Monday it would begin a study of the needs to which the money may be usefully employed. According to the terms of the bequest the money is to be used "to elevate the standards of journalism in the United States."

That the money would ever be used to construct a school of journalism was scouted in circles close to the university. What may be done it was hinted, would be strengthening of the departments of modern English literature and composition, thereby elevate the standards of journalism indirectly.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Berengaria	Feb. 14	Cherbourg, Feb. 21	Feb. 14, 1:00 pm	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Feb. 15	Plymouth, Feb. 22	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm	Feb. 15, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manuiani	San Francisco, Feb. 28	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco, Feb. 22	Feb. 17, 4:00 pm	Feb. 17, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight. ‡Australia must be specially addressed.

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● Newspaper advertising permits the advertiser to picture and describe merchandise at the time when the reader is actively planning to buy!

'Spoilsmanship' of New Deal Draws Major Fire of Knox; Confers With Boston Leaders

As Col. Frank Knox left on the 3 o'clock train today for Chicago he carried with him the firm conviction that he has many friends in Massachusetts who approve and who will heartily support his aspiration to become the next President of the United States.

He was warmly greeted at a luncheon of the Republican Women's Club yesterday noon and roundly cheered at a banquet of the Republican Middlesex Club last night where he went through the gesture of formally announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination.

Today he was kept close to his Hotel Statler suite as newspapermen called to interview him and as local political leaders sought his ear. To all, Colonel Knox, who rode up San Juan Hill with Theodore Roosevelt, was jovial and informal in the mid-western manner.

Admits His Candidacy

His principal Boston appearance was at the Middlesex Club, where he delivered the principal speech of the evening.

In opening his remarks, Colonel Knox digressed from his prepared address to say: "Up to this time I have been coyly denying that I was a candidate for the Presidency, but today there was filed at Springfield, Ill., a petition signed by thousands of my Illinois neighbors definitely placing my name before that State as a presidential candidate."

New-Deal "Spoilsmanship"

Colonel Knox launched a direct attack upon the New Deal for asserted abandonment of the civil service and for a return to "spoilsmanship." In this connection he said:

"For more than half a century the battle against the spoils system has been going forward. Every President, whether Republican or Democrat, has fostered and furthered civil service reform. It was to be expected that the head of discretionary government would tighten the civil service law and make merit the sole test of public employment.

Merit System Abandoned

"But paradoxical as it may seem, Mr. Roosevelt has pursued exactly the opposite line of conduct. In the new-deal laws setting up the alphabetical agencies, there are express provisions authorizing the President and other important officers of government to exercise the appointive power without regard to the provisions of the civil service law. Typical of these provisions is the one to be found in the Potato Control Act, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized . . . to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil service law, such officers, agents, and employees . . . as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the classification act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers, agents, and employees so appointed.

Now Politics Rule

"This is a frank return to the spoils system. The provisions of the civil service law requiring examinations to determine fitness are abolished. The security of tenure guaranteed by the civil service law is abolished. The requirement of the classification act of 1923 that there be equal pay for equal work is abolished. The orderly advancement of meritorious public servants from grade to grade is abolished. Political service rendered and to be rendered has become the sole criterion of public employment.

"There is no need to speculate upon the manner in which the alphabetical agencies have been manned, because Mr. Farley in a speech to a group of his cronies laid bare the formula which he has followed in the distribution of the jobs. I am not in Mr. Farley's confidence and I was not at this gathering, so I am dependent for my information upon the public press. Mr. Farley said that he put the names of all applicants upon cards of three colors —red, blue, and white.

The Farley System

"On the red cards he put the names of those men who had to be given jobs; on the blue cards, the names of those who should be given jobs; and on the white cards, the names of those who were to get the jobs if any jobs were left.

It was according to this procedure that selection was made of the men who were to exercise discretionary power over the liberties and properties of the citizens of this Republic. And according to this formula literally hundreds of thousands of appointments have been made. Tammany Hall has moved to Washington, and Mr. Farley, acting as the personal agent of Mr. Roosevelt, has built up a record as a spoilsman which makes Andrew Jackson look like a schoolboy.

"I am against this wholesale spoilsmanship. I favor re-establishment of the civil service. I am very certain that it is only by making merit the test of public office and by providing security of tenure according to law that we can attract into and retain in the public service men and women of character and capacity."

Is He Looking at the Next President?

By a Staff Photographer — Col. Frank Knox
Rallied Republicans to His Banner in Lincoln Day Address in Boston

Story of Primitive Hawaiians Unfolded in Harvard Exhibit

Primitive glory shone resplendently in the somber halls of Harvard University's Peabody Museum today, as erudite guides explained all about the "oo," the "mamo," the "iiwi" and other extinct birds which once inhabited Hawaii.

Their story dealt with olden times —days when native kings ruled the island group, long before their discovery in 1778 by Captain Cook. It concerned native artistry and the many ornamental items brought back to America by sailing captains who visited Hawaii before the influx of foreign elements.

A number of these artistic gems, painstakingly collected over a period of years, are now comprehensively grouped for the first time at the museum. Featuring the exhibition are three feather war helmets and four brilliantly colored feather capes, the "crown jewels" of early Hawaiian kings.

Feather Weaving Art

Feather work of Hawaiian islanders, anthropologists agree, is one of the highest arts devised by savages. In making the capes, thousands of tiny feathers, carefully selected from the plumage of rare mountain birds, were woven in intricate designs.

Years of constant work were required for completion of a royal cape—there is a case on record where nine generations of artisans worked on one of them. These mantles, therefore, were worth a native fortune and were worn only by kings and great nobles.

The four capes on display at the museum are colored black, gray and pink, orange, and red with bright yellow border and black and yellow eyes.

Feather helmets designed by the aborigines bear striking resemblance to those worn by ancient Greek warriors under Alexander the Great. Three of the helmets in the exhibit still carry their original feathers; the other three have lost this decoration and show the wicker foundation which the islanders constructed as a base for the feather weaving.

Also shown are 12 "kahilis" or feather-decorated poles, which were traditionally stuck in the ground as a mark of royalty about the throne or grave of the ruler. They range in height from about 2 to 10 feet.

Feather necklaces, or garlands, native precursors of modern flower "leis"—so familiar to tourists—as well as a curious type of neck ornament, highly prized by chieftains, consisting of a hook fashioned from a whale tooth and hung on a background of braided human hair, are also in the display.

Extension Service Provides Farmers With Winter Reading

When the Government played hob with the farmer's working time last year, giving him many extra hours of leisure, it placed no restrictions on how he should utilize his spare moments. Whereupon he took up reading.

Today the State heard that every farmer in Massachusetts was supplied with no less than 22 state college extension service bulletins to study on long winter evenings. From Jan. 1, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1936, the college sent out 770,000 of these bulletins concerning everything from major farm problems to knotty clothing or nutrition questions.

Bulletins on poultry subjects are among most popular in the State, the report showed, with requests for home economic bulletins in second place. Next in demand are questions on vegetable and flower gardens.

Gov. Bridges Decides Not to Call Special Session for Relief

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges today announced he would not call a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature "at this time."

The Governor was urged to call the session to provide relief funds for communities which were having difficulty caring for needy.

He said he would appoint a special tax committee to study new tax sources and make definite recommendations to the next Legislature, which meets in January.

The Governor said there should be revision of the state tax laws to enable New Hamshire to maintain a pay-as-you-go basis and to correct "tax burdens now unjustly distributed."

Middlebury College Ready for Carnival

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 13 (AP)—Agnes Harris of Staten Island and Kanneth MacFayden of Worcester, Mass., will be crowned queen and king of the Middlebury College winter carnival tonight at the opening exercises on the campus.

Friday and Saturday teams from 11 colleges will compete in the men's winter sports meet, including representatives from Bowdoin, Maine, New Hampshire, Dartmouth, Williams, Cornell, Norwich, Vermont, Union, Yale and Middlebury. Fred Harris of Middleboro, founder of the Dartmouth Outing Club, and Richard Bragg of Bellows Falls, will judge the ski jumping, slalom, downhill and cross-country contests.

The women's skiing, snowshoeing and skating events have attracted entries from Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Simmons, Skidmore, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Vassar, Wheaton, Barnard, Smith, Vermont and Middlebury.

'Wearers of the Green' Dartmouth's New Song

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dartmouth College has a new song —written by the treasurer of Yale University. "The Wearers of the Green" will be introduced at the annual Dartmouth night celebration here tomorrow. The words were written by George Parmly Day, Yale '97, and have been set to the tune of the old Irish air, "The Wearing of the Green."

Day is the great-great-great-great-grandson of Elizabeth Wheelock, sister of Dartmouth's founder, Eleazar Wheelock. President Angell of Yale will be the principal speaker tomorrow, representing the Alma Mater of Eleazar Wheelock, who was graduated from the New Haven (Conn.) university in 1733.

Child Welfare Survey In Providence Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13—New trends in social welfare work were described here yesterday by Paul T. Beisser in a talk before the Providence Council of Social Agencies.

Mr. Beisser, who soon will conduct a child welfare survey in this city, explained that his purpose would not be to find out "who was doing what wrong," but rather will be to study the entire pattern of child welfare service in Providence. "If there are missing pieces," he said, "we must find out how best to supply them. If there are extra pieces, we must do something about that."

"We have obviously come to the end of an era of social service work as most of us have known it," he said.

What's Going On in the Arts

"End of Summer" Revised

REVISION of S. N. Behrman's new play, "End of Summer," has brought a marked improvement. On the opening night at the Colonial Theater in Boston, the final curtain was inconclusive and out of key with the comedic idea. Leonie, having dismissed her faithless psychiatrist, was left alone on the stage, a figure of tragedy whose world had tumbled about her. In the new version, Dennis returns and seizes the opportunity to interest her in backing his radical magazine. Sunshine returns to her face. She has a new interest. You can see that her eye is already beginning to rove again.

This is entirely in keeping with the character and with the nature of the play. Leonie was not the woman to be left flat. She was bound to come up smiling, and it is only fair that the author should admit as much to his audience. Moreover, the new ending brings the play to a logical conclusion, and Dr. Rice has an exit more in character. Perhaps Mr. Behrman will find a fresher device than the forgotten brief case to bring Dennis back.

There have been two changes in the cast. Sheppard Strudwick has replaced Walter Holbrook as the juvenile lead and Tom Powers has taken over from Demetrios Vilan the role of Count Mirsky. These substitutions have resulted in no very conspicuous difference in presentation, beyond the alterations of personality in the actors. Mr. Strudwick is possibly a more personable young man, and Mr. Powers brings perhaps a little more authority to a small part.

Otherwise there is no occasion to modify the opinion expressed after the first performance. The play is topical, clever, amusing. The two principal parts are acted by Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins with their characteristic technique of smart comedy. Doris Dudley makes a great deal of the part of Leonie's daughter, Van Heflin is diverting as the young radical and Mildred Natwick is an appealing grandmother.

L. A. S.

Ethel Machanic

PORTRAITS in pencil by Ethel Machanic are on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. The models are for the most part children, although Miss Machanic has included a few portrayals of adults.

Pencil drawing has improved a popular medium, especially in the realm of informal portraiture. The equipment required is easy of access and agreeable to handle. The penciled line lends itself to the variations of fine and thickened quality, to silver and blackish tones; it yields easily to the touch and in the hands of a sensitive artist may produce exquisite results.

Ethel Machanic's early penciled portraits revealed a gifted hand, a summary, concise representation. Her more recent pictures show considerable progress beyond the earlier, more obvious handling of the lead pencil. One need not take note of the dates appended to the signatures to perceive the steady progress toward more complex, more tenuous drawing. She has abandoned the sharp contrast, the boldly accented pattern for a subtly graded surface which includes the indications of form, the bulges and recessions, the qualifying curves, the lines of contour. Her drawings are not outlines with features indicated; they now possess plastic features which give the model existence in space and convey the illusion of movement. There is a study of an old man with full white beard which has that melting plastic surface of a Rodin sculpture. Truly an admirable performance.

Miss Machanic does not invest her youthful models with the whimsicality which is so captivating and so unnatural in most drawings of children. Her little models are seen in a moment of thoughtfulness, when their individual traits show up most clearly. We feel somehow that she captures the distinguishing attitude of the child rather than an outward likeness. We look forward to Miss Machanic's forthcoming exhibition. If she proceeds in the direction toward which she appears to be heading, she promises to rank among the first of our graphic portraitists in America.

D. A.

"The Lady Consents"

ANN HARDING sacrifices herself for love once more in the new film "The Lady Consents," at the Keith Memorial. This time she is the wife of a philandering physician (Herbert Marshall), whom she relinquishes to a pirate lady (Margaret Lindsay). She even attends their wedding. She is so noble and so brave that it really is no wonder her screen husbands always desert her. Edward Ellis is the pro-Harding father-in-law, Walter Abel plays a young engineer hopelessly in love with the heroine and Hobart Cavanaugh and Ilka Chase assist variously. The March of Time features the new standards of living in Russia and the political activities in America of "Father" Divine.

Roosevelt to Be 'Knighted'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — President Roosevelt will be initiated into the order of the Knights of Pythias at a White House ceremony on Feb. 19. Officers of the supreme lodge will confer the rank of knighthood on Mr. Roosevelt, with initiatory work by the Columbus Lodge, No. 332, Grand Domain of New York.

Border Smugglers Turn From Liquor To Silver Fox Skins

RICHFORD, Vt., Feb. 13 (AP)—The ever-vigilant border patrol, which watches the Canadian - American line for smugglers, is now on the lookout for furs instead of scotch or rye.

The seizure of approximately $12,000 worth of allegedly smuggled silver fox skins Saturday brought to light the extraordinary activity of the customs men. There is no duty on raw furs save on silver and black foxes.

Rumors persist in this border town that a gang of smugglers has attempted on several occasions to bring furs through Richford by way of the Abercorn, Que.-Richford gateway road. Heavy snow has filled the side roads, however, and automobile travel is almost impossible.

Saturday's seizure may net state motor vehicle inspector, Ara Griggs, more than $2000. He stopped an automobile containing the furs. Persons who inform customs officers of smuggled goods are entitled, customs men said, to 25 per cent of its value. Two men are being held in 2000 bonds on charges of transporting the skins.

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LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441 — NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027
WINTHROP, 173 Bartlett St., Ocean 0853

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild: Shakespeare's**	**Third annual Women's Con-**	**Boy Scout anniversary**	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**"Henry VIII"**	**gress speakers**	Carl Moore's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	"Birth of a Song": dramati-	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	zation and music	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	"McCoy-Mendel Agency"
6:00	News; "Supper Show": songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; Musical Turns: records	"Melody Sweethearts"	News of Youth, comment
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs	"Salute": sketches and music.	Radio Rendezvous: interview.	Report; George Hall's Orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Truth Barlow: sketch	Musical Moments: recording.	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	**Talk, Sen. Ernest Gibson, Vt.**
7:15	'Nine to Five': comedy serial	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch.	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	instrumentalists; soloists
7:45	Miners Quartet: Mine Boss	NBC Musicale	Boake Carter, news comment	Yankee News Service
8:00	**Music Is My Hobby: recital.**	**Rudy Vallee's Orchestra Frank**	**"Harv and Esther": comedy;**	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Fay; Blanche Yurka in	soloists; trio: orchestra	Francis J. Cronin, organist
8:30	**Rochester Philharmonic**	sketch; Emil Boreo; Rene	**Special Symphony Concert,**	**Little Symphony Orchestra,**
8:45	**Orchestra; piano soloist**	Damur; soloists	**Carlos Chaves, conductor**	**Phillips James, conductor**
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat; Frank McIntyre; Win-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	Andrew F. Kelly, comment
9:30	**America's Town Meeting:**	ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;	Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the	"Listen to This": variety
9:45	**"What Is America's Plat-**	blackface; orchestra	Traveler": orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	**form?": discussions by**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin,**
10:15	**members of audience**	**sey's Orchestra; Spencer**	soloists and specialties	**organ recital**
10:00	NBC Cinema Theater:	Tracy and Alice Faye; An-	**Dramatizations of the news**	Reggie Childs's Orchestra
10:45	sketches; soloist; pit or	drea Segovia, guitarist	Spotlight Revue: variety	**Talk, Rep. Bertrand Snell**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15	his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns	Bruins-Detroit report	Canadians Orchestra
11:30	Ben Bernie and his dance	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra; vocal soloists	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band.
4:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Why Should Artists Organize?" Rockwell Kent and Margaret B. White.
4:15 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": Washington program.
6:35 WEEI (WEAF—National), Olympic Winter Games report.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Roch's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "College Prom": James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Cordell Hull, "Trade and Peace," at third annual Women's Congress.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: Carlos Salzedo, harpist; Georges Barrere, flutist; Horace Britt, cellist.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; orch.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Broadcasting and the American Public," Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:15 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Maine Cuts Delinquent Taxes; New State Laws Given Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 13 — Two laws passed by the Maine Legislature to counteract, if possible, increasing depression delinquency in state tax payments by towns and municipalities are credited by William H. Runnells, State Comptroller, for earlier and larger collections on 1935 taxes.

Enforcement of the first law, passed in 1933, has never been necessary. The threat was sufficient. It authorized the State to place its own auditors in towns or cities owing taxes after a certain period, and gave these agents control until final settlement was made. The other law, passed in 1935, provided interest at 6 per cent should be paid on unpaid taxes. This is now in effect.

The results: On Jan. 31, 1936, $3,066,601 had been paid in State taxes against $2,323,526 a year ago, while but $1,334,997 was outstanding, against $2,246,798 owed the State Jan. 31, 1935. The commitment for 1935 was, however, $169,000 less than for 1934.

Highway Police

Capt. Wilbur B. Towle, last week named as head of the Maine state highway police succeeding Adjutant General James B. Hanson, favors supplanting present motorcycle equipment with automobiles for road patrol work.

In this decision he is in accord with Governor Brann who also believes the automobile would prove more efficient. Both believe the machine safer and more practical for all around use in changeable Maine climates. State police now have 15 automobiles, would need 40 more to equip the department fully. Lack of funds is likely to make impossible the shift from cycle to motorcar.

Another Rail Candidate

Ernest E. Estes, the crossing tender who was elected Mayor of Auburn, apparently started something his railroad brethren hope to continue, for this week Eugene H. Winslow, a veteran engineer, announced he would seek the Waterville mayoralty. Unlike Mr. Estes he is not new to politics, having served previously as an alderman and school committeeman. A Democrat, he will be opposed at the polls by Robert M. Jackson, Republican incumbent.

The administration of Mayor Estes has been subject of close scrutiny, and so far the 57-year-old crossing tender has not been found wanting. He has shown marked ability in his new duties. He has declared open meetings once a week to which the city's needy come, air their grievances, state their needs and depart satisfied the city has at heart their individual problems.

Incidently, city officials who have thought they might have some fun at the expense of the new mayor have found him quick at repartee. The sole appointment allowed Auburn mayors by the city's charter, that of a dog catcher, has long been a source of amusement. To the mayor an official said, this week, "Well, mayor, have you appointed your dog catcher yet?"

"Certainly I have not," replied Mayor Estes. "I am too much of a politician for that. I am holding that dog catcher appointment as a whip over the city council."

ERA Inquiry

Feb. 24 has been established definitely as the date when a Kennebec County grand jury will get evidence of alleged irregularities in Maine's ERA administration gathered by federal investigators relating to the administration of John A. McDonough, State Administrator, prior to his resignation last fall.

Paul Edwards, who replaced McDonough, is now WPA administrator for Massachusetts.

Maine people, startled, last fall, by reports of irregularities given county attorneys in Kennebec and Androscoggin counties, have waited since last November for action. None developed in Androscoggin where Frank T. Powers, county prosecutor, abandoned the matter saying he doubted state courts had jurisdiction and that the evidence was unworthy of grand jury presentation.

In Kennebec, Francis H. Bate, assisted by former Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, went ahead and plans to present evidence to the grand jury. He was advised by Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman, following conference with U. S. District Attorney John D. Clifford, that in view of the widespread interest in the case to proceed.

Townsendites

Maine now has two active Townsendites campaigning for important offices. Both are clergymen and both are running as Republicans. They are the Rev. Benjamin C. Bubar of Danforth, who seeks the gubernatorial nomination as "friend of the poor," and the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby of Pittsfield, who would go to Congress from the second district with the Townsend plan as his vehicle.

Mr. Bubar, fourth to seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination, adds his name to those of Blin W. Page and Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan and Lewis A. Barrows of Newport. Democrats, yet awaiting another answer from Governor Brann in reply to their unanimous resolution he seek a third term, are still without a candidate.

Badly split, Democrats are groping for semblance of party solidarity. Privately they are said to be calling Postmaster James A. Farley names. They blame him and Congressman E. Carl Moran Jr. for the absence of Governor Brann as head of the ticket. Farley and Moran just would not heed the Governor's patronage pleas, so the story goes.

At any rate, it is reported the state committee, which recently met executively, voted to send word to high party moguls at Washington that unless patronage policies underwent a "new deal," the committee would not bother to call a state convention or name any delegates. Bearing out this report in part was the committee's failure to name a convention date, though it chose Lewiston as the convention city.

Wiseman's Defeat

With the amazing defeat of Robert J. Wiseman, who sought a tenth term as Democratic Mayor of Lewiston, and was defeated by a wide margin in the caucus, went the Mayor's hopes of successfully opposing Congressman Moran for the congressional nomination. Mr. Wiseman has minced no words in telling what he would do to Mr. Moran with whom he has differed strenuously on matters of federal relief. Suddenly, however, he found himself on the outside looking in, when a political unknown, Donat J. Levesque, a grocer, beat him in every ward for the mayoralty nomination.

Quoddy's Status

Some Republicans grinned and skeptics prepared to say, "I told you so," as word reached Maine this week that the House Appropriations Committee refused to approve the $9,000,000 requested for Quoddy Dam by the administration relief program through the War Department.

The Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project already has consumed $5,000,000 and a part of the $2,000,000 additional allotment obtained from President Roosevelt, Jan. 11.

The project is now in the first stages of dam construction, work having commenced on two small dams on Carlow Island and Pleasant Point. Providing work for 5000 jobs during the construction of housing accommodations, Quoddy's employment roster now shows about 3000 at work. Meanwhile Washington County awaits anxiously the good word from Washington while interested Maine citizens have packed off for Washington to add what influence their presence may have in favor of Quoddy.

Italian Ocean Liner Inaugurates Direct Service to Boston

After a stormy crossing the Italian liner Vulcania, pride of the motorships of the North Atlantic fleet, arrived in Boston today, inaugurating a "direct-to-Boston" service. Change of port of entry from New York to Boston will save approximately 24 hours for passengers destined for other sections of the United States and Canada.

The ding-dong competition for supremacy which has existed between motor and steam vessels since the first motorships were licensed in 1893, is sharpened by the speed of the renovated Vulcania—23 knots. This motorship is now capable of a six-day transatlantic voyage from Lisbon, and a four-day trip from the Azores, breaking records for steamship service from these ports.

Four days after the Vulcania's arriva', it leaves Boston for its eastward crossing. In the harbor the same day will be another motorship, the new Polish liner, Pilsudski, making its initial visit to Boston.

Chest Needs $75,000 More to Put Great Drive 'Over the Top'

of a letter received by Boston Community Chest officials today from a Bostonian traveling in Hawaii. In Tahitian, that means "good luck to you." And to help along his wish, he enclosed a check for $200.

This is the type of contribution, from well-to-do Bostonians traveling in distant lands, upon which the Community Chest now depends to push the campaign successfully over the $3,750,000 goal. At noon today, the distant subscribers had raised the official estimate to $3,675,000. Some of these donations required the two weeks set for the drive to reach Boston. Thus the official announcement definitely ending the campaign, will not be made until tonight at a dinner at the Hotel Bradford.

Because campaign officials have received several complaints against so many dinners, sponsored by the Chest, these officials let it out today that everyone who attends pays for his own meal.

Brown University Introduces Novel Teaching Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Several new courses for the next semester and several innovations in teaching practice have been announced by the vice-president's office of Brown University.

Prof. Zenas R. Bliss, of the engineering department, will give a one-hour course on navigation. Professor Bliss was navigator for the Vanderbilt sloop Rainbow during the 1934 international cup races off Newport.

In the department of economics a new course on economic planning will be given by Prof. James H. Shoemaker, who has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia. Professor Shoemaker will discuss problems of economic planning and social control in Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan and the United States.

New Deal Supplies Course

A course on economic geography by Prof. Charles W. Brown, chairman of the department of geology, will deal with recent governmental moves for soil erosion, crop control, conservation and other farm problems.

Favorable response has greeted a new system of teaching which has been tried in a few courses at Brown and the vice-president's office announces that this innovation will be extended next semester to apply to more courses of study.

The plan has several members of the faculty, from the same or from different departments, share the burden of instruction in given courses.

How It Is Applied

A typical arrangement is on the course on history of Christian worship. For the coming semester the study will be divided by Prof. Robert P. Casey, chairman of the department of Biblical literature; Prof. Ralph M. Blake, of the department of philosophy; and Prof. Arthur B. Hitchcock, of the department of music.

Similarly, a course on symbolic logic will be taught by three professors, two from the department of philosophy and Prof. Albert A. Bennett of the department of mathematics.

Within the department of psychology, three professors will share the teaching of several courses.

Cut in Home Studies Favored by Schools Head in Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 13 (AP) —Declaring in his monthly bulletin to teachers that the matter of home work had been overdone by some teachers, Leon M. Farrin, superintendent of schools, last night told the teachers that "some of our children are working longer hours than the child labor laws would permit in sweat shops."

"I question the value of home work that is done at the close of day when the child is tired and which is performed under adverse conditions, many times with the radio going and other competition from other members of the family," he said in the bulletin.

"I have had for some time a sneaking suspicion that much of the homework given out could well be omitted anyway without serious detriment to the education welfare of the child.

He said he was not advocating "the extreme of no home work" but was simply cautioning the individual teacher that others might be giving out home work at the same time.

Mississippi to Pave Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Approval of a $40,000,000 road building program marks the launching of Gov. Hugh Lawson White's promised effort to pull Mississippi "out of the mud." The program assures the State of hundreds of miles of modern paving. Several hundred men will start work at once.

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
CONDUCTOR ERNO RAPEE
SUZANNE FISHER SOPRANO
WEAF—10-11 P. M., E. S. T.
NBC Nation-wide Network

How does QUINCY MUTUAL give its policyholders safe insurance protection at a lower net cost?

ANSWER: Quincy Mutual is a corporation owned and operated by its policyholders. With no stockholders to be paid, the benefits of reduced losses and expenses have been passed along to policyholders in the form of a cash savings. During the past 85 years over $4,666,000 has been returned to policyholders in dividends, representing an average saving of 20% annually. Careful selection of risks combined with conservative and economical management has made this possible.

This is one of a series of informative questions and answers about Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our local agent will be glad to tell you how this strong company can save money for you. Write us for his address.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Big Buying Movement Sends Market Into Still Higher Ground

Commodity and Money Markets

Steels, Utilities And Rails Lead Market Advance

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Scattered selling which overtook an active stock market today failed to diminish enthusiasm for the forward movement in most sections.

Steels, utilities, rails and industrial specialties maintained most of the gains registered in an early rush of trading which carried many of the better-known equities fractions to around 2 points higher.

Outstanding at better prices were American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Railroad preferred, Douglas Aircraft, American Chain, General Electric and Johns-Manville.

Dollar Strong Abroad

Smaller fractions were added by United States Steel, Bethlehem, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, Anaconda, and Standard Oil of California. On the other hand, minor recessions occurred in Goodyear, Kennecott and International Nickel.

The late tone was fairly firm. Transfers approximated 2,600,000 shares.

The dollar was strong in foreign exchanges, cotton was mixed and grains narrowly better. The bond market was steady.

Warnings that the "bootblack section" of the market—meaning many of those stocks selling under $5 or $10 a share—has been given a heavy play in recent weeks had little significance today when the low-priced shares did little.

Although board rooms heard statements that there is too much inflation talk and not enough "good business" discussion, strict attention was paid to Western Union earnings which last year amounted to $5.03 a share against $2.14 in the previous year.

Continental Can, with 1935 earnings of $4.21 a share, marked up its best calendar year, and Douglas Aircraft earned $2.70 last year against 9 cents a share in the previous 12 months.

Herbert Hoover's speech yesterday, asserting that rising market prices come partly from inflation fear and not from confidence in the future, attracted attention in Wall Street and met with a mixed response.

Treasury Issues Higher

U. S. Treasury issues pushed ahead today for fractional gains in the bond market. Most corporate obligations were in good demand. Foreign loans were mixed.

Best advances in the U. S. Government list were turned in by Treasury 3¾s and the 3¾s of 1943. Somewhat less aggressive on the forward thrust were Treasury 2¾s and the 2¾s. Home Owners' Loan 3s had a slight fraction chipped away. Others in the Government-guaranteed sector were quiet.

The momentum of the Government division was accompanied by an upturn in such low-yield corporate liens as Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Goodyear 5s, North American 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Although there was a good call for medium and low-priced rails, demand was less uniform than in recent sessions. Fractional gains by St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Soutnern Railway 4s, contrasted with small losses in Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

British Empire funds were higher. French 7s backed down a trifle. Other foreign loans were irregular.

Wayne Taylor New Assistant Secretary Of U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Wayne C. Taylor, of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed L. W. Robert, who retires Saturday.

Mr. Taylor has been serving as vice-presirent of the Export-Import Bank.

His appointment fills one of two important Treasury posts being vacated this week. Eugene R. Black Jr., of Atlanta and New York, has been mentioned for the other—the Undersecretaryship—succeeding Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston.

McCarthy Vice-President Int'l Mercantile Marine

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—A. J. McCarthy, general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been elected vice-president in charge of the company's operations.

In the American shipping business for 38 years, Mr. McCarthy joined the Leyland Line in Portland, Maine, as manager in 1898. Later he worked in Montreal, Quebec and Boston.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.98¼	.98½	.97¾	.98	—⅜
July	.89¼	.89½	.88¾	.88¾	—⅛
Sept.	.88¾	.88½	.87¾	.88	+⅛
	Corn				
May	.60¾	.61⅛	.60¾	.61	+⅜
Sept.	.61¼	.61⅝	.61¼	.61½	+½
	Oats				
May	.29	.29	.28¾	.29	+⅜
July	.28¼	.28¼	.28	.28¼	+⅜
Sept.	.27⅝	.27⅝	.27½	.27⅝	+⅜
	Rye				
May	.59	.59	.58⅛	.58⅝	+⅜
July	.57¼	.57¼	.57	.57¼	+⅜
Sept	.56¾	.56¾	.56½	.56½	
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High		Low	Last	Chg
May	.84½		.83½	.84	—⅛
July	.85¼		.84¾	.84¾	—⅛
October	.84		.83¼	.83⅞	—⅛

Shawinigan Water Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Canadian electric property, reports for 1935 net earnings of $3,-311,966, before depreciation, compared with a net of $3,367,443 for 1934. The balance after depreciation and other deductions, but before income taxes, is equal to $2.18 a share on the common stock, against $3.04 a share in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 11
118	112¼	.7	Abraham & S pf	114	114	114	114
74⅜	68⅛	2½†	Acme Steel	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	73⅛
12⅝	10⅛	.10b	Adams Express	.13	12⅜	13	12⅞
35¼	33⅛	2	Adams Millis	35	34¾	35	34⅝
25	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	23½	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛
3⅛	⅞	..	Advance Rumely	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
8¼	7¾	.60	*Affiliated Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
194	168½	3†	Air Reduction	192	191	191	191
3½	2	..	Airway Elec App	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
48¾	27½	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	42	41½	41¾	41½
17¾	15⅛	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16
43⅞	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	42	41⅛	41⅜	41½
4⅝	3⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
28⅝	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	27¾	27	27¾	26⅝
28⅛	12½	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	27½	27	27	26½
28⅝	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	27½	27⅛	27⅜	
39¼	30¼	1	Alleghany Steel	38⅞	37⅞	37⅝	38¼
27⅝	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
170⅝	157	6	Allied Chem	169¾	168	168½	168
124	120⅝	7	Al C pf 120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
47⅛	35⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	46⅜	45⅝	4 45⅝	46⅜
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23⅛	22	22	22
72⅛	69	2	Allied Stores pf	72	71¾	72	71⅝
5	3½	..	Amal Leather	5	4¾	5	4⅞
47½	37⅞	2g	Amal Leather pf	43½	43⅛	43½	42⅝
87	75	2	Ameada	84	84	84	85½
59¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	59½	59	59	59¼
47⅝	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	45	44¾	45	45¼
19¼	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	18¼
94	89½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	93	93	93	92¾
50½	42½	1†	Am Brake S&F	50¼	50	50¼	49¼
134	119⅞	4†	Am Can	124	120	120	124
166½	164	7	Am Can pf	164	164	164	164
38	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	38
70¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	70	69	69	69¼
42½	31	..	Am Chain	44	42¼	44	42½
91¾	88	3	Am Chicle	92⅞	92¼	92¼	91½
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
30⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	28½	28⅛	28¼	28¼
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
13⅜	9⅜	..	Am European	14½	13¾	14½	
9⅛	7	..	Am & For Pow	9	8¾	8¾	9
42	29¾	..	Am & ForPow pf	42½	41½	42	41⅜
37⅛	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	36½	36⅛	36⅜	35¾
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pw2pf	17⅜	16½	16⅞	16⅜
15¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	14⅜	14¾	14¾	14⅜
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7¾	7	7¼	7
46	38⅜	3	Am Hide & L pf	41¾	41	41	41
39¼	37	2.40*	Am Home pr	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	38½
4⅜	3	..	Am Ice	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	22	21	21	22
12¾	10⅝	..	Am International	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅜
26⅝	25½	..	Am Locomotive	30⅝	30	30	30⅛
91	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	92	92	92	
35⅜	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34⅞	34	34	34½
14½	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	15	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
133	130	4†	Am Metal 6%	55½	55½	55½	
28⅞	25½	.80	Am Mach & Fdy	27⅝	26¾	27	27¼
39¼	35½	1½	Am News	38	38	38	
10⅜	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	10¼	10	10⅛	10⅛
46⅛	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	46¼	45¾	46	45½
56	44⅞	1¾	Am P&L 6% pf	55⅞	55¼	55¼	54⅞
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	24⅝	24¼	24½	24⅜
33½	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	33½	33⅛	33¼	33¼
102⅜	89⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	101⅞	101½	101⅝	102¼
26¼	20⅝	..	Am Seating	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24⅜
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28⅛	28	28	28⅛
65⅞	56⅜	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	66	65¼	65⅝	65⅞
144	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	142½	142¼	142¼	142
105⅜	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105½	105¼	105¼	
73½	69⅞	3†	Am Snuff	69	66	66	70
102½	96½	5	Am Tobacco	100	99⅞	100	100¼
104	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	101½	101¼	101½	101¼
31¼	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	31⅞	30½	31½	31¼
140½	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	138	133½	138	137
36	33⅞	2	Am Stores	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	35
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	54⅞	54	54	54
172½	155⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	173⅞	172¼	173⅞	171⅝
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
35	30	..	Am Type F pf (h)	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	31¼
26⅜	23⅜	1†	Am Sum Tob	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅜
24½	21¼	1†	Am Wat W & E	23½	22⅝	23	22
100	92⅜	6	Am Wat1pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	98¼
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	62½	1	Am Woolen pf	67⅜	65⅝	65⅝	66½
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	7⅛	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
32⅞	28	..	Anaconda Cop	33½	32¾	33½	32¾
45	35	.25b*	Anaconda Wire	45	44⅞	45	44⅞
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24	23¾	24	24⅞
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109	108¾	109	109
13⅜	11⅝	..	Andes Copper	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
5⅜	3⅞	..	A P W Paper	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
50	41¾	1†	Archer Daniels	44	44	44	45¼
122	120½	7	Archer Dan pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108	108	108	
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	83	82½	82½	81½
10⅜	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	11⅜	10⅝	11	10¼
12⅞	9½	..	Anilcom Corp	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12½
52½	47⅜	1½	Armstrong Cork	50¼	50	50⅛	49⅜
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15¼	14½	14⅞	14⅜
101	99	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	100	100	
76¼	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	76½	75⅝	76½	75⅜
100	90¾	5	Atchison pf	100	100	100	100
33¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	33¼	32⅝	33¼	32⅝
16½	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14¼	14	14	14¼
33⅞	27½	1	Atl Refining	34	33½	33½	33¾
61⅝	48	2†	Atlas Powder	65	63½	65	64¼
29¾	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
48¾	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	47¾	46	47	46
10⅛	8½	..	Austin Nichols	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
6⅞	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼

1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 11
13	11⅜	.25e	Consol Oil	14⅛	13¾	14	14¼
104⅛	101	.5	Consol Oil pf n	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
11½	6⅝	..	Cons Rys Cu pf	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
1⅝	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
23½	19⅝	..	Container n	23	22⅝	22⅝	22½
78⅛	72¼	6½	Cons Clf p pf ww	75	73¾	73¾	74½
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
77¼	73½	3	Cont Can	81	78⅜	78⅝	80
20	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18½
48	41½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	48⅛	45¾	48⅛	45½
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3⅛	2⅞	2¾	3⅛
38½	33⅝	1	Cont Oil	38½	37⅜	37⅞	38½
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64
73⅜	68½	3	Corn Products	71	69⅞	70¼	69¼
74	73½	6½	Cons Cig pnf xw	74	73½	73½	
7⅞	6¾	..	Coty	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
37⅞	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
18⅜	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
54⅛	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	51⅜	51¼	51¼	51⅛
10½	7⅜	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9¾
40⅜	30	..	Crucible Steel	40¼	39	39	39⅜
110¼	103	1½p	Crucible Steel pf	111	109	111	109
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cuba Co	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅜	8¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅝
44¾	40⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅝
23½	20⅜	..	Curtis Publishg	..	21	21½	21½
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	103	102⅜	103	102½
4⅜	4	..	Curtis-Wright	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
14⅜	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	16¼	14½	16¼	14½
70½	64	8	Cushman's	64	64	64	
54	43¼	.25e	Cutler Hammer	53	52½	52½	52¼
			—D—				
75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	73¼	71	71	72½
31	27	1.40m	*Deere & Co pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
25¼	22	.50†	Deisel WG Co	22½	22	22½	22½
49¼	36⅜	..	Del & Hudson	49⅛	48	49¼	47½
19½	15¾	..	Dely Lack & W	19⅜	18½	19¼	18¾
9⅜	4¾	..	Denver RO pf (h)	9¼	8¼	9	8⅝
145	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	147	147	147	145
49¼	42	1†	Devoe & Ray A	49¾	49	49	49
34⅜	29½	..	Distillers Cp Seag	30⅜	29⅞	30½	30¼
40⅜	37¼	1½†	*Diamond Match	38½	38¼	38¼	39¾
52⅝	41½	2†	Dome Mines	49¼	48¾	48¾	49
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
75¾	50⅝	.75e	Douglas A	74	69¾	73⅜	70⅜
31¾	29	1½e	Dresser A	30½	30½	30½	30
1	1	..	Duluth So Shore	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7¾	6½	..	Dunhill Inter	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
115½	114⅜	8	Duplan Silk pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	
148½	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	148⅞	147½	148⅞	148
132	129½	6	du Pont deb	130¼	129⅞	130½	
25	20¼	2g	Durham Hos pf	24	24	24	
			—E—				
9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
163½	156½	5†	Eastman Kodak	157¾	157	157	157¼
31⅝	28½	1†	Eaton Mfg	29¼	28⅞	29	29¼
9¼	7¾	..	Ethington Schild	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
40⅞	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	40⅝	39¾	40½	39⅞
114	110¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	112¾	112¼	112¼	113
17⅜	13⅞	..	Elec Boat	15¾	14¾	15¼	15½
7⅜	6½	.25e	Elec & Mus Ind	7¼	7	7¼	7
11¼	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝
49⅜	29½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	45	44½	44½	44¾
52¼	32⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	49½	48¼	48¾	94
55¼	52	2†	Elec Sto Battery	53½	52⅜	52⅝	52½
7⅛	..	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅞	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3	3	3	3⅛
69	62¼	3	Endicott Johnson	69	68	68	69
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	128	127	128	127
64	55	..	Engineers PS 6pf	60	60	60	
15½	11⅜	..	Erie RR	15¾	15	15½	15⅜
27	16¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	27⅞	26¼	26½	26
18⅜	11⅜	..	Erie RR 2pf	18	17⅞	18	17¼
15	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
40⅞	34	1	Evans Products	35½	34¾	34¾	35⅛
			—F—				
3⅝	2¾	..	Fairbanks Co	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
13⅜	11½	..	Fairbanks pf	13	12½	13	12⅝
49	34¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	49	48½	48½	48⅞
147	122½	.6	Fairbanks M pf 6%	150	150	150	147
23⅞	19¾	.60	Fed Lt & Trac	23⅜	22	22	23¼
71	60	..	Fed Min & Sm	68	68	68	
9⅞	7⅜	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
5¾	4¼	..	Fed Screw W	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4¼	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
22	20½	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
49	42	1.20*	Fidelity Phe F In	49	48¾	49	48¼
33¼	24⅞	1.20	Firestone T&R	32⅞	32¼	32½	32⅜
110¾	103¾	6	Firestn T&R pf A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104⅝
48¼	44	2½	First NatStores	45¾	45	45	45
6½	4¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
29½	28½	1†	Florsheim Shoe A	29¼	29¼	29¼	
40⅞	37¼	1	Food Mach new	38	38	38	38⅛
38	33½	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
35⅝	28½	1*	Freeport Texas	34⅞	33⅞	34¼	34⅜
71¾	47⅜	..	Fuller pr pf	71	70½	71	70¼
52½	35	..	Fuller 2pf	49	49	49	48
			—G—				
6½	3¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
18¼	12	..	Gamewell	17¼	16½	17¼	16½
11⅞	10¼	..	Gen Am Inv	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅝
63	47⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	60½	60	60	61
34⅜	22	.25e	Gen Asphalt	34	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
14⅜	12¾	.60	Gen Baking	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
145	141	8	Gen Baking pf	143	143	143	143
11¾	9¼	..	Gen Bronze	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
15⅝	5¾	..	Gen Cable	15	14	14⅜	15⅛
33¾	17	..	Gen Cable A	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	32½
93½	70½	..	Gen Cable pf	95	94¾	94¾	93½
58½	55½	4†	Gen Cigar	56¾	56¼	56¼	56⅜
41¼	36⅝	.80	Gen Electric	41½	40¾	41½	40¾
14¾	11	..	Gen Cigar pf	14¾	14	14¾	15¼
36	33¼	1.80	Gen Foods	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	33⅞
4⅜	3⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3½
48	14	..	Gen G & E cv pf	43	41¾	41¾	44
70½	64	3	Gen Mills	64½	64½	64½	64½
120½	117½	6	Gen Mills pf	120½	120	120	120½
60⅜	53⅞	2†	Gen Motors	59⅞	58⅞	59½	59⅛
119¾	118	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	119	118⅛	119	118⅞
8¼	5¾	..	Gen Out Ad	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	5	..	Gen Pub Service	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	39½	1	Gen Ry Signal	47	46½	46½	47½
3½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
37½	32½	.50e	Gen Refractories	37½	37¼	37¾	36⅜
60¼	42	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	56¼	55½	55¾	56
18⅜	16¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	18	17¾	17¾	18
90	86	5	Gillette S R pf	89½	89	89¾	89
8⅜	6¾	..	Gimbel Bros	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¼
80¼	69	..	Gimbel Bros pf	75	75	75	
55¼	48	2	Glidden	50¾	50	50½	49½
7¼	3⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7
9¼	8¾	.20†	Gobbel Brew	9¼	9	9	9
21⅝	19¼	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	19¾	19½	19½	19¼
115⅞	115¾	6	Gold Dust pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
20⅜	13¾	..	Goodrich	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	19⅞
97¾	79	..	Goodrich pf	95⅝	93¾	93¾	95
29¼	21¾	..	Goodyear	29⅛	28½	29⅛	29
86¾	81	4	Goodyear pf	86	85¼	86	86¼
11⅜	9	..	Gotham Silk Hos	11⅜	10¼	11¼	10⅜
94¼	77	..	Goth S H pf	88	84	88	..
3¾	2⅞	..	Graham Paige	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
10⅜	9¼	..	Granby	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
6¾	5¾	..	Grand Union ct	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
34⅞	31½	1	Granite City Stl	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	33
32	28½	1	Grant (WT)	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	30⅞
39½	32¼	..	Great Nor pf	42¾	39¾	42¼	39½
18¼	16	1	Great Nor Ore	19	18¾	19	17⅝
27	24	1†	Green H J	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
33¾	31	2.40	Great West Sug	33	32⅜	32¾	32⅝
80¼	65½	..	Greyh'd Corp	78¼	76½	77½	76
3⅜	1¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	3⅜	3	3	3
14¼	9¼	..	Gulf Mobile & N	16½	15¾	16⅛	15⅝
37½	28⅜	..	Gulf State Steel	39	37⅛	38⅛	37½
112	105	3½g	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	111½	111½	111½	112
			—H—				
9¾	6	..	Hall Printing	8	7½	7¾	7¾
21⅜	14	..	Hamilton Watch	20	20	20	20
105	104	5	*Hanna (MA) pf	104½	104¼	104½	
31	30⅛	1*	*Harbison Walker	37½	37¼	37½	37
13	12	..	Hat Corp of Am	14	13	13¾	13
118	105	6.50	Hat Corp pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	105½
7¼	4¾	..	Hayes Body	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
163	156½	7	Helme GD pf	163	163	163	163
35¾	33	1	Hercules Motors	34	33	34	34¼
98	84	3†	Hercules Powder	98	97	98	97¼
119	115½	4†	Hershey Choc pf	118½	118	118	
42	30½	..	Holland Furnace	41⅜	40½	40½	40½
10¾	9	.50	Hollander	10¼	10	10	10
28	18¼	..	Holly Sugar	27⅝	27	27¼	27¾
42	41	2.50	Houdaille Her A	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
31	26¾	1.50	Houdaille Her B	29⅝	28¼	28¾	29
12¼	6¾	..	Houston

Business and Industry

Wool Consumption in 1935 Heaviest for Any Year Since 1923

Commerce and Finance

5-Day Week Found Widely Prevalent In United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Widespread prevalence of the 5-day week in American business establishments is a development emphasized in a nationwide investigation of industrial relations policies made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The survey covered 2452 business establishments in manufacturing, mining, transportation and communication, wholesale and retail trade, finance, and public utilities. Employment represented by these companies amounts to more than 4,500,000.

Large Companies in Van

Wage earners in 1404 companies with 2,767,000 employees are on the five-day week. These companies constitute 57 per cent of the total number covered in the survey. A five-day week for clerical employees is reported by 1110 companies, or 45 per cent of the total.

The Conference Board's survey indicates that the five-day week has been adopted more generally by large than by small concerns except in the case of the very large companies with 10,000 and more employees. Of the companies employing fewer than 100 persons, 48 per cent have a five-day week for wage earners. The percentage increases as size of establishment increases and the largest proportion, 71 per cent, is found in companies with 5000 and 9999 employees. The proportion, however, drops to 49 per cent with respect to companies employing more than 10,000 persons.

The same general situation is found in the case of the five-day week for clerical employees. From 32 per cent of companies with fewer than 100 employees, the proportion increases as size of establishment increases, reaching 60 per cent for companies with 5000 to 9999 employees, and declines to 52 per cent for companies employing over 10,000.

New England Leads

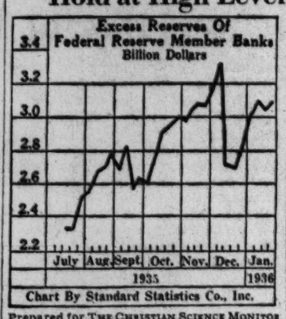
The proportion of companies having a five-day week for wage earners differs between industries. In manufacturing, the largest proportion, 78 per cent, was reported by electrical manufacturing and textiles. In three additional industries, automobiles, chemicals and clothing, two thirds or more of the companies reported this policy. The lowest proportion, 39 per cent, was in food products.

Among the nonmanufacturing groups, more than half of the reporting companies in gas and electric power production, mining, and petroleum refining have a five-day week for wage earners.

Clerical employee work on a five-day week schedule in more than half of the reporting companies in the automobile, clothing, electrical manufacturing, machine and machine tool, rubber, and textile manufacturing industries, and also in gas and electric power and petroleum refining.

On a geographical basis the largest proportion of reporting companies with a five-day week for both wage earners and clerical workers is in New England, followed in order by the Middle Atlantic states and the East North Central states. The five-day week is less prevalent in the South and West.

Excess Reserves Hold at High Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Treasury and Federal Reserve authorities have tentatively tried out two methods of credit control in recent weeks. The first was transfer of a substantial part of Treasury funds from commercial banks to Federal Reserve banks, reducing excess reserves to some extent.

Continued active Government spending and prospective distribution of bonus money, which should promptly flow into the banks in the form of deposits, however, suggest that total excess reserves will remain at a high level for some time to come. With heavy Treasury financing to be done in coming months, the Government is unlikely to abandon its policy of keeping money rates low.

The second test of inflation brakes was the increase in margin requirements effective Feb. 1.

While brokers' loans have risen moderately in the past two months, this step is unlikely to discourage speculation, for security holdings are still largely on a cash basis.

Gold Production In Ontario Rises During Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 13—Production of Ontario's gold mines totalled $74,517,019 for the year 1935 as compared with a production value of $70,063,046 for 1934, according to the recent report of the Ontario Depart of Mines.

From the 7,009,576 tons of ore milled, there was an output of 2,137,488 ounces of gold and 431,024 ounces of silver. In 1934, 6,375,877 tons of ore were milled.

In December, 195,012 ounces of gold and 42,026 ounces of silver were valued at $6,894,686, as compared with 182,946 ounces of gold and 35,969 ounces of silver valued at $6,444,160 for November. In December 40 mines reported production, and several new mines contributed to the 1935 record.

The Porcupine district was the largest producing area for the year with an output of 957,515 ounces valued at $33,317,833. Kirkland Lake district was second with 946,251 ounces of gold, valued at $33,010,974; then northwestern Ontario with 191,280 ounces valued at $6,698,375 and Matachewan with 42,442 ounces valued at $1,409,836.

Continental Can Net Largest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Continental Can Company reports the largest net earnings in its history for the year 1935, the amount totaling $11,223,578, after deducting charges, federal, state and foreign income taxes and a $500,000 contingency reserve.

The earnings, which are equivalent to $4.21 a share on 2,665,191 capital shares outstanding, compare with similar earnings in 1934 of $10,707,122, or $4.02 a share on the same capitalization.

"Results in 1935 were the best in the history of the company, with the dollar volume of can sales 19.4 per cent greater than in 1934," O. C. Huffman, president, stated in his report to stockholders.

Current assets at the end of 1935 were $38,049,061 in excess of current liabilities, an increase in working capital during the year of $424,300. During the year cash items declined $7,951,265, and current receivables and inventories increased $8,599,885, due principally to increased volume of business and expansion of plant facilities, Mr. Huffman added. Cash as of Dec. 31 last aggregated $7,027,515, and there were no bank loans. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was approximately eight to one.

Protective Groups Reported Preying Upon Bondholders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13—The protective bondholders' committees that stepped into the mortgage bond field following the collapse of this market three years ago, continued the "milking process" of the small investor rather than fulfilled the safeguarding function to which they were committed, it is charged in a joint legislative report after a six-month survey of the situation.

The fact that these groups were constituted of outstanding citizens, with George Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of the President, head of the real estate bondholders' protective committe, and Lewis H. Pounds, one-time Republican candidate for Mayor of New York City, head of the Independent Bondholders' Protective Committee, was "no real benefit to the bondholders," the report states. Indeed, it questions whether the distinguished citizens had much to do with the management of the committees.

The lawmakers' survey, of which Assemblyman Saul S. Streit (D) of New York City was chairman, takes in the whole picture of bondholders' committees, trustees, of bankrupt real estate properties, management concerns and lawyers hired by them, with particular attention to the handling of defaulted issues of S. W. Straus & Co., the Empire Bond & Mortgage Corporation and the Commonwealth Bond Corporation.

The Roosevelt and Pounds committees, the report alleges, operated under the influence of the Straus company officials. It cites the "outrageous" fees exacted by both, the total retainer for the Pounds committee running to $987,297 and that of the Roosevelt body to $483,257. After the committee received its fees, the report continues, "its attorney obtained large allowances, the trustee paid itself, the trustee paid its attorney, the management company received its fees and attorneys for minority bondholders' committees often received fees."

"Not alone was the property saddled with these huge expenditures and charges, but for diverse reasons unusual outlays obtained in reorganization of the properties and determination of the existence of the committees," the report reads. "When it is considered that the committee, the trustee and the management company were really acting in a fiduciary capacity, the revelations are shocking."

The legislative inquiry body offers 13 correctives for the situation, including the "insertion by force of law in every trust indenture or trust mortgage certificate affecting mortgage bonds or participations, provisions imposing upon the trustee duties and obligations."

Chain Store Sales Increase 8.1 P. C. In January Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Chain store sales showed an increase of 8.1 per cent during January despite the long stretch of cold weather, according to a report by Childs, Jefferies & Chorndike.

The first 25 chains to report did an aggregate business of $139,099,024, as contrasted with $128,652,118 in the same month in 1935. This was an increase of $10,446,906, slightly below the monthly average gain last year, which was about 10 per cent.

The following is a compilation of the 25 chains reporting, arranged in groups:

	Jan., 1936	Jan., 1935	% Chg
Variety	$59,572,714	$57,428,430	+4.3
Mail Order	28,218,305	24,470,033	+14.9
Grocery	39,739,340	36,025,515	+10.3
Drug	7,013,872	6,750,090	+3.9
Shoe	3,652,662	3,071,550	+19.0
Apparel	902,131	996,500	—0.5
Totals	139,099,024	128,652,118	+8.1

The West last year reflected the improvement in general business much quicker than did the eastern section of the country, so that the failure of the West to make as good a showing as the East last month was due in very large part to weather conditions.

The shoe chains, which ran second all last year, replaced the mail-order chains with the most pronounced gains of the month. The mail-order group showed a gain of 14.9 per cent as against 18.1 per cent in December, and an average of 21.2 per cent for all of 1935. Where mail-order chains lost substantial business in January on account of the storms, the accelerated pace of business in the Southwest and far western districts partly made up these losses.

Family Wealth of Farmers 11 P. C. Greater Than That of Nonfarmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

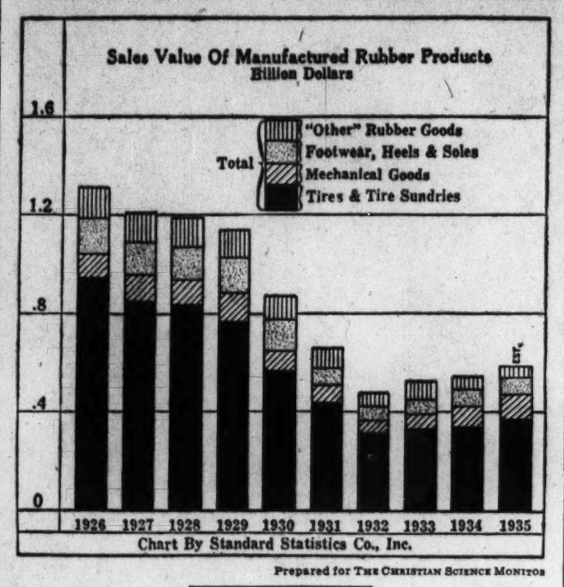
NEW YORK—Despite the popular impression of a vast discrepancy between two groups, the wealth per family of the farm population averaged $9668 in 1932, or about 11 per cent more than the nonfarm average of $8709, according to a recent article in The Analist.

"The fact is that the farmer, like other citizens," the survey says, "is in possession of a considerable volume of other forms of property in addition to his farm capital. Farmers also possess motorcars, household goods and equipment and other forms of personal property. Farmers also own bank deposits, insurance and other forms of investments.

"Of the total farm mortgage debt outstanding, farmers, active and retired, hold nearly one third. Moreover, in small rural centers, towns and villages, a considerable volume of non-farm residential and business property is directly owned by farmers. Statistical cognizance is rarely if ever taken of the farmers' holdings and interest in this latter type of property, yet in aggregate such holdings quite likely reach a surprisingly large amount.

"When these factors are taken into consideration, we find that the farmer, who constitutes one fourth of the population, also owns one fourth of the total property of the nation. And when we divde the total national property account into farm and non-farm classes and place it on a per family basis, the prevalent popular impression of a vast discrepancy between the wealth of farmers and non-farmers vanishes into thin air."

Rubber Products Sales Rise; Tires Gain Less Than Others



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The rubber manufacturing industry's sales of mechanical goods, footwear and other nontire products not only declined much less than tire sales during the depression but also recovered more substantially from the low. As a result, rubber products other than tires increased from 28.1 per cent of the total value in 1926 to 38.8 per cent in 1934.

The World's Business

U. S. Trade Stake in China—Senator Pittman's Attack on Japan—Oil for the Wounds of China?

By H. B. E.

TILL Senator Pittman's speech in the Senate, one was under the impression that "dollar diplomacy" had been abandoned. The phrase, if it means anything, signifies that the United States does not intend to protect either its foreign trade or its foreign investments with its naval and military forces. True, the abandonment of "dollar diplomacy" is binding only upon this Democratic Administration. It is purely an Executive gesture. But Senator Pittman's outburst in the Senate implies that the gesture is not binding upon Democratic Senators. In particular, that the Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is not back of it. For Mr. Pittman sees a job for the American defense forces in the protection of America's trade with China. Moreover, so exercised is he about Japanese aggression in China that the protection of that trade, in his opinion, now calls for "dominating naval and air forces."

* * *

Before assenting to the Pittman proposition, Americans will, doubtless, want to know something about the dimensions of the trade in the protection of which "dominating naval and air forces" are required. Details will be found in the trade returns of the Department of Commerce. For the 13-year period 1920-32, total American exports to China were valued at $1,300 millions, an average of $100 millions a year. Fully half of this $100 millions represents commodities that the Japanese would not conceivably shut out. They are oil products, tobacco, and raw cotton, all characteristic American goods. Japan could not take America's place in the supply of these products to China because she does not produce them. In fact, Japan herself has to buy them in the American market; in raw cotton alone being America's chief customer.

Thus the average trade in need of "protection" is pruned down to $50 millions a year.

* * *

In articles in the *Far Eastern Review* George Bronson Rea has constantly explained that a part even of this low figure represents Japanese purchases. We are apt to forget that there is a Japan in China. Many of the industrial enterprises in China are owned by foreigners. Nowadays Japan's investment in railroads, mines, cotton, oil, flour, and sugar mills, and steamships, is perhaps even greater than Britain's. All these concerns look to the United States for the supply of machinery, parts, and raw material. Most of the raw cotton exports to China, for instance, undoubtedly go to Japanese mills. In some years Japanese firms have purchased materials from the United States for their undertakings in China valued at as much as $45 millions. Mr. Rea estimates the present intake at $25 millions. It is not likely that "dominating naval and air forces" are required to protect such American sales to Japanese in China against Japan!

Thus the $50 millions a year trade stake necessitating "protection" is whittled down to $25 millions.

* * *

Our figures on this trade only go down to 1932. Since then the total of American exports to China have been much reduced. The figures are juxtaposed below with total American exports (in millions of dollars):

	To China	To World
1932	$56	$1611
1933	$52	$1674
1934	$69	$2133
1935	$38	$2282

One column, it will be noticed, goes one way and the other goes another. Trade with China has *declined* 32 per cent and trade with the world has *increased* 41 per cent. Was the decline, by any chance, due to Japanese aggression? That is the implication of Senator Pittman's remarks. It finds some support from the long arm of coincidence; Japan's aggression in China goes back to 1932. But no watcher of Chinese trade trends is of that opinion, least of all the Chinese. For some time back they have traced part of the responsibility for the decline in their imports from the United States to America's own silver policy. This was written into law in June, 1934, and "implemented" several months later. At that time China's foreign trade, as will be seen from the table above, began its nosedive.

The connection between American silver buying and the decline in America's trade with China is clear enough. American buying of silver depleted China's stocks. That meant deflation. American silver buying made the price of silver, and with it the price of China's silver standard currency, jump up and down so excitedly that trade with China was reduced to a gamble. "American action, . . ." says Leonard T. K. Wu, in a recent issue of *Far Eastern Survey*, published by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, "brought in its wake curtailment of an already disastrously declining export trade as well as a forced contraction of domestic prices, which in turn brought severe restriction of all commerce and industry within China."

* * *

Perhaps China's lamentations are exaggerated. Personally I believe they are. I think it is only a little less fantastic to trace all China's troubles to the silver policy as it is to see in that policy the salvation of China, as Senators Borah and Pittman once did. The facts are situated midway between the Chinese and the silverites' views. This I have said before. Such an approach is endorsed in the current *Geographical Review* by Prof. F. W. Fetter of Princeton. He says:

> All that can be said with assurance is that the American silver policy brought the collapse [in China] more quickly and made it severer than it would otherwise have been. But whatever the American silver program may have done to Chinese economic life, it has effectively laid the ghost of the decline in the price of silver as destroying the purchasing power of the Orient and bringing on depression; it has demolished the idea that artificially raising the price of silver would help China or cure the world depression.

The Chinese themselves, however, as we have seen, take a more serious view. In their estimation the United States has actually assumed a position side by side with Japan as an "aggressor." This after the millions and millions of dollars which Americans have spent in China on good works and which had built up Chinese good will.

* * *

The trade with China is so minor that the idea of asking "dominating naval and air forces" to protect it is, of course, fantastic. last year the exports were $38 millions. The stake, reduced according to the measuring rod we have used, is probably much less than $20 millions. The case for either going to war or building dominating defense forces for such a wisp of trade is, to say the least, hardly conclusive

One is forced to conclude, I suggest, that the Pittsman onslaught on Japan—reputedly the most provocative attack on a friendly power for many long years of senatorial history—is a kind of amends to China for the silver and not Japan's aggression. Oil for the wounds of China! Another amends was reported the day after the Pittman speech. Several millions of American gold has been earmarked for China's account in New York. This gives chapter and verse to the statement given in this space some time ago that the United States was enabled to withdraw from the London silver market last December and yet to keep on buying silver because of a silver-for-gold arrangement that had been reached with China.

Wool Yarn Output At Highest Level In Last 7 Years

During 1935 wool yarn output was at the most active pace since 1928, consumption of wool for all purposes the heaviest for any year since 1923 and average machinery activity the highest since 1923, according to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

The association's report says that during 1935 180 mills reported finishing 248,000,000 linear yards of wool fabrics, of which 151,000,000 yards were men's wear and 76,000,000 yards were women's wear, leaving a balance of 21,000,000 yards of other cloths.

Sales of both men's wear and women's wear for December, 1935, declined from the November rate, while billings increased. The report states, however, that the unfilled orders position of the industry as it entered 1936 was considerably better than at the beginning of 1935.

Yarn Production

Commenting on the yarn situation, the report notes that "total production of yarns on the French system during 1935 exceeded that of every year since 1928. This relatively high production was due to increased production of weaving yarns, substantial amounts of which were for Federal Government agencies." For Bradford spun yarns, also, the 1935 production is reported the greatest since 1928.

"However," the bulletin points out, "contrary to the situation in French yarns, this high production of Bradford spun yarns was due largely to increase in the production of knitting yarns, of which a substantial amount was hand-knitting yarns." It is estimated that spinners delivered between 2,225,000 and 2,500,000 pounds of hand-knitting yarns during the last quarter. The backlog of unfilled orders for yarns was considerably greater at the start of 1936 than at the opening of 1935.

Respecting the raw material for wool manufacture, the report states that the available supply of domestic wool during January was distinctly limited, many dealers in Boston having no wool of their own to offer. Due to this limited supply, probably unprecedented in the history of the Boston wool trade, sales of domestic wool were made at prices higher than foreign parity. The volume of foreign apparel wools entering the country continues to increase, rising in proportion to the restriction in available domestic supplies.

High Wool Consumption

During 1935 it is estimated that at least 303,900,000 pounds of wool (scoured basis) were consumed, the heaviest consumption for any year since 1923, when the annual total was 311,300,000 pounds. The weekly averages for the last five months of the year were all above the level for any year since 1922, and for August and October the consumption records surpass any since 1918. The December weekly average of 5,550,000 pounds was the highest for any December since 1922.

Average machinery activity for the year 1935 was the highest since 1923, with average employment during 1935 reported at 102.6 per cent of the 1929 level. During December, it is estimated that 166,000 workers were employed in the industry. In the same month, the average weekly wage was $18.29. "Records are not available for periods prior to January, 1933," the report maintains, "but it is certain that this December wage is the highest since that date."

Argentina to Build 14 Grain Elevators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The Argentine Government has authorized the construction of 14 new public terminal elevators in port cities of Argentina, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Government has advertised for bids on the elevators which will be financed from exchange profits.

Responsibility for construction of the elevators, with a total capacity of 24,030,000 bushels of wheat, has been delegated to a special elevator commission. The commission is authorized also to prepare specifications for the construction of 180 new public country elevators and for the remodeling of existing country grain storage facilities.

The new public elevator system is part of the recently enacted program of grain grading, bulk handling and improved marketing. Work on the 14 public elevators is expected to get under way by September, 1936, but construction of additional country elevators as well as the remodelling of existing country grain storage facilities will be deferred.

The Grain Elevator Commission estimates the capacity of existing grain storage facilities at railway stations at 7,500,000 metric tons of which 6,000,000 tons are owned by the railways and 1,500,000 tons by private concerns. This storage space compares with an average annual production of 18,000,000 tons of grains and linseed.

18 New Toronto Concerns Are Established in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 13—During last year 18 new industrial developments of outside origin were established in Toronto, 13 establishing factories in co-operation with the Toronto Industrial Commission, and five arranging with Toronto concerns for manufacture of products, according to the report presented at the recent annual meeting of the commission by C. L. Burton, president.

The commission, since it began operations in 1922, has co-operated in the establishment of 122 new industries and 22 manufacturing arrangements in the Toronto area. These industries represent a total capital investment of $5,500,000 in plant and equipment, and are giving direct employment to 3272 people, with an annual pay roll of over $3,000,000.

Your Income Tax

This is the sixth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Normal Tax and Surtax Rates

The Revenue Act of 1934 provides for only one normal tax rate, that is, 4 per cent on the amount of the net income in excess of the allowable credits such as the personal exemption, credit for dependents, etc.

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The act provides for an additional credit for the purpose of the normal tax rate of an earned income credit, that is, 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. The personal exemption and credit for dependents are also allowable as credits against the net income for the purpose of the surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income."

The surtax is imposed on surtax net incomes in excess of $4000. The rates increase in accordance with the amount of surtax net income included in varying so-called surtax brackets.

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On a surtax net income of $4000 or less there is no surtax. On a surtax net income in excess of $4000 and not in excess of $6000, the rate is 4 per cent of such excess. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $6000 is $80 and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6000 and not in excess of $8000 the rate is 5 per cent of such excess in addition to the $80, or a surtax of $180 upon a surtax net income of $8000.

○ ○ ○

The surtax on a surtax net income of $1,000,000 is $533,000, and upon a surtax net income in excess of $1,000,000, 59 per cent, the maximum rate, is applicable to such excess, in addition to the $553,000. Many taxpayers make the error of applying the maximum rate instead of the rate provided for in the bracket in which their surtax net income is included.

○ ○ ○

Following is an example of how to compute the tax on a net income of $8500, all of which represents earned income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8500
Less personal exemption	1000
Balance (surtax net income)	7500
Earned income credit	850
Net income subject to normal tax	6650
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $4000 but not over $6000, 4 per cent on $2000	80
Surtax at 5 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $6000 but not over $8000, 5 per cent on $1500	75
Total surtax	155
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6650	266
Total normal tax and surtax	421

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Taxpayers are advised to read carefully the instructions on form 1040 relating to the earned-income credit and surtax, as well as all other instructions thereon, before preparing their returns.

Prudential Has Big 1935 Insurance Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13—The Prudential Insurance Company annual report shows new business for 1935 of $2,404,000,000 exceeded that of 1934. The gain in insurance in force totaled $565,000,000.

Cash payments to policyholders or beneficiaries during the year amounted to $407,242,000, of which $283,294,000 was paid living policyholders covering matured endowments, cash surrenders, dividends, disability payments and annuity payments.

The Prudential observed its sixtieth anniversary in 1935 and Edward D. Duffield, president, declared it "an outstanding year in the history of the company."

"The results of the year's work," Mr. Duffield reported, "showed clearly the continuance of the morale and efficiency of our field and home office forces."

Sibley Says U. S. Economic Status Best in 5 Years

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said today the economic condition of the nation, "despite the disturbing factors" of government, is at the highest level in the past five years.

"It is a pleasure," Mr. Sibley said, in addressing the Life Underwriters' Association of New York City, "to be able to point to some new high records in business.

"More shoes were turned out than in any earlier year. More wool went into manufacture than in any other peacetime year, we can conclude that the 128,000,000 people now in the United States were better shod and better clothed than for many a year."

The steel industry, at the end of 1935, Mr. Sibley said, had returned to employment at predepression volume with wage rates "as high as were ever paid in peacetime."

"The energies which have been awakened," Mr. Sibley said, "practically assure us that we shall not during the spring and summer lose any of the progress we have made. We shall hold our own."

Business, he said, seeks the "complete return to a basis of economic activity that is self-sustaining, resting on firm ground, with the artificial props no longer necessary. There are two very broad questions of public policy that seem to me to be of paramount importance in this quest.

"First, I should mention the need of sound fiscal policies. So long as we have public spending continue in excess of public revenues, we are exposed to a whole series of threats for the future. . . .

"Second of these broader questions of public policy I should mention the combined threat of government competition with private industry and government regulation of private industry."

Reserve Board Is Silent on Warning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board was silent today on a warning it received yesterday that excess bank reserves should be sharply reduced or eliminated.

The Federal Advisory Council, composed of representatives from the 12 federal reserve districts, advised the board that the reserves hold possibilities of credit inflation.

The reserves are $3,090,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. It is the view of some economists that this surplus of lendable bank funds represents an understructure on which 10 times that amount of credit could be erected.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Coming of Mikhail Loring

A Knollslea Hall Story

By Millicent Taylor

Part Two

THE juniors, considered the society leaders of the school, gave a party that night for the new girls. The Junior floor, years ago nicknamed Bond Street, was decked with streamers and colored lights. Where the wide hall formed a charming alcove, a group of girls deep in cushions were laughing and talking before the crackling fire.

The door to each room stood open and, with some of the furniture back against the walls and Mary Macmillan's phonograph and dance records, there was a gaiety that went well with the makeshift carnival costumes worn by most of those present.

"Aren't the new girls peachy!" exclaimed Nancy, dropping out of a Morris dance to join the group around the fire. "They never were so jolly before, right from the start."

"It's Mitka Vladovitch," said Fanny. "She's more fun than a box of monkeys. She and Judy have taken the shyness out of the rest."

"But isn't it a shame that the other two haven't come yet. It would be so nice for the famous one to see all this, and we mightn't be so—well, sort of awed, if she were in a ridiculous black and orange domino like—like Mitka over there."

"What?" called Mitka from a crowd that kept bursting into laughter, then she went on singing bass with Judy in absurd words they had just written to the tune of "The Music Goes Round and Around."

"What did you say about me," she called again, when the song had disintegrated into shouts of mirth.

Mitka the Irrepressible

"Wishing Mikhail Loring were here," Louise called back. "Saying we'd not be so stage-struck before her if she were dressed up like you. She might even loosen up and get silly under our influence."

"The Mikhail Loring," murmured Judy dramatically.

Mitka jumped up. "Ladies and Gentlemen," she announced with an exaggerated accent and a sweeping bow, "I was before going to keep it a secret—yet—but now must I confess a confession so will you know oncet.

"You stand before, or you sit and she stands, or we all bow or whatever, in front and behind of THE Mikhail Loring, who will now render you a tune on her irrepressible and indestructible fiddle."

With that Mitka drew up her shoulders, stuck up her nose, and minced to the center of the room. Bowing stiffly she whipped an imaginary fiddle from under her arm, pretended to tune it while she let out loud squawks. Pretending to tuck it under her chin she swept an imaginary bow across the strings and in a high falsetto went right on with "The Music Goes Round and Around" which they had been singing.

"Simply marvelous," was the verdict. "Bunny, there's someone for a big part in your next play as well as for your basketball team." "Oh, if The Famous Violinist could only have seen her do that!"

"Look at Judy laugh!" crowed Tuppence. And indeed Judy seemed utterly helpless. She had rolled over on the deep couch, and was pounding a pillow. From her sea blue eyes with their thick black lashes the tears streamed down her cheeks. She took one look at them all, let out a shriek, and buried her head in a cushion. Everybody laughed with her, although they felt somehow, in spite of Mitka's funny performance, that she was seeing a joke they did not see.

Sunday afternoon it was discovered by Betty Ellen, who always found out everything, that Mitka had gone to the city for three or four days. By this time the examination grades had been handed out and everybody had decided to reform and study hard.

A Real Concert

On Wednesday at the close of study hour, Miss Gray, the Headmistress, came in and dropped down in a seat in the Junior section. "Girls, I have a treat for you," she announced. "How would you like to go in to town with Mrs. Hornaday and me, tomorrow, and hear a concert?"

"A real concert, in the evening?" asked Hazel, when the exclamations of delight had subsided.

"Missing evening study hour?" asked Emily, who never minded doing it.

"All of that," smiled Miss Gray. "Young Mikhail Loring, who, you know, is to be in your class this term, plays at Schumann Hall and I thought you would like to hear her. And Mikhail herself will come back with us.

By eight the next evening a group of attractive girls and two older women entered the already well filled hall, and were ushered to the two rows about half way down. For a few moments they chattered eagerly. Then came the dimming of the lights, and an expectant hush. All eyes watched the platform, where a grand piano stood alone.

"I feel as if they can all hear my heart beat," whispered Louise.

"Me too," breathed Pet.

"Shush!" said Judy. "Here she comes."

A girl came quietly out on the stage, followed by the accompanist who slid into his seat at the piano. She bowed slightly, and smiled a charming little smile—bowed an auburn head with a thick coronet braid. And as she smiled in response to the applause of greeting her eyes seemed to search the darkened audience until they found the rows of Knollslea girls.

Mitka, their Mitka—"THE Mikhail Loring"!

Mitka tested the tune of her instrument, and tucked it under her chin. A fleeting smile, this time directly to the Knollslea girls, then she seemed to forget everything but her violin and to listen to its voice as if she loved it.

Soon Louise and Pet Fraser were both crying softly; but most of the girls fairly held their astonished breaths, listening to the music that poured so sweetly and ably from Mitka and her fiddle.

An Eventful Evening

What an evening! What a week! Not in their wildest daydreams had Knollslea thought up such romance as Mitka had brought into their lives. There she stood before this respectful audience, the girl they had tumbled and bantered with "THE Mikhail Loring" and she so natural and attractive and simple in her jonquil yellow frock, with her auburn braid and her violin.

They were to meet her at the station in time for the late train back to school, and had rather taken over the coffee shop with their orders for hot chocolate and fancy sundaes. "The longer we wait the queerer I feel. How does one speak to a famous violinist just after a successful concert?" moaned Fanny.

But her answer came in a burst of Mitka, through the revolving door, with a gust of wind, a shake of snow, laughter and cheery greetings. Her parents were with her and the accompanist, who, it was said, was her teacher. Mitka fairly tumbled upon the girls, however, with the hugs and kisses of an old friend.

"And I'm starved," she laughed. "Yes, hot chocolate with heaps of whipped cream."

In the train, with the car entirely to themselves, Miss Gray and Mrs. Hornaday conversing at the far end, the girls talked it all over.

"Do you mind?" asked Mitka.

"Mind!" they exclaimed. "How about you! All the ridiculous ideas we had about 'THE Mikhail Loring.' We treated you—"

"To a wonder-week. Made me one of you, the way they said Knollslea Hall would do. Mother wanted me to be where this wouldn't be a handicap,' and she tapped her violin case. "I mean giving concerts and all. You won't change?"

The Ride Back to Knollslea

"How could we, Mitka—or should we say Mikhail."

"Mitka is right. It's my Russian nickname, you know, at home. And my last name is really Vladovitch, so I told you the truth. I've always used my mother's maiden name over here and for music though. She's an American as you saw.

"I thought it was fun to fool you—when I found you were getting up such an air about me, and Miss Gray was willing to keep it secret. Do you remember when I suddenly ran out of the gym that night to see Miss Gray, Bunns and Judy? I hope you all forgive me though."

"Why 'forgive'," put in Judy; then with a burst of laughter, "You told us you were Mikhail Loring and nobody believed it."

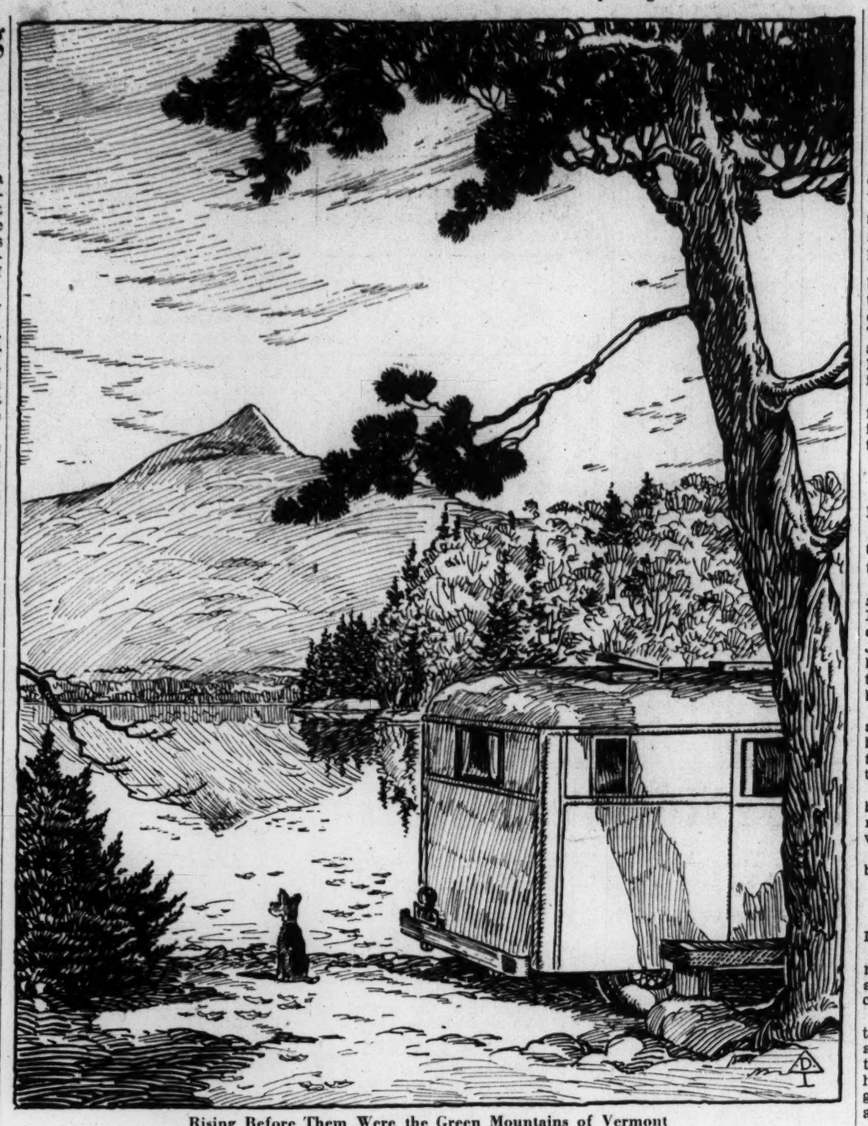
"I know." And Mitka laughed with Judy. "That was fun too. I suspected by that time you wouldn't believe me so I tried it for a joke. I thought Judy knew."

"I did. That's why I got to laughing so. Bunny knew, too. In fact I confided it to her, but she never tells," and Judy gave her chum one of her rare smiles, that made Bunny flush with pleasure.

Mitka surveyed the two friends. "Oh I shall love it at Knollslea," she said softly. "And I really want to play basketball, Bunny," she added with a little laugh. "I hope you'll let 'THE' Mikhail Loring (all you sillies!) try out for the team."

"Mitka, you can even play the violin on the team if you want to," retorted Bunny, swooping down on her with a hug.

[The End]



Rising Before Them Were the Green Mountains of Vermont

BONNIE CROSSES A CONTINENT

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

Chapter One

The Adventure Begins

BONNIE'S ears lifted. And that was all just then. What were the family saying? Certainly she had heard her name.

Her brown eyes moved sideways, then back to the front and continued gazing into the fire. Why, she questioned herself, should a dog of intelligence allow the mere mention of her name to distract her from a beautiful, poetic thought?

What she had been simply absorbed in was the fact that she had that very day found a wonderful, new hiding place for bones. No one, not even Marquis, the mastiff next door, would ever think of looking under the old rockery near the well. She was going over rather sleepily, a few lines which had come to her without any effort whatever, beginning:

Bonnie, hunting all alone,
Found a new place for her bone. . . .

when suddenly the whole family jumped up from their chairs and, all talking at once, began dragging out from the hall closet a number of empty suitcases, leather bags, knapsacks, golf clubs, and even raincoats and sketching outfits.

Packing Up

"What is happening?" she barked. But her master and her mistress, and the two boys, Carter and Jim, were too busy to notice. As she turned in bewilderment, Puff and Trusty, the house cats, stretched themselves full length on the rug, before the fire, and said, coldly, both together, with their eyes on Bonnie's face, "We don't care."

"What do you mean?" asked Bonnie, "what's this excitement about?"

"Sleepy head," answered Trusty, "you really don't deserve it. I suppose you were dreaming there and never heard a word about the trip you're going to take across the continent."

A trip across the continent! Gracious Gruffness! "Well, in that case," thought Bonnie, who was always quickly adaptable, "I'd better pack."

Even the bone's new hiding place was forgotten as she ran back and forth, her pink tongue showing her excitement, fetching her soap and her brushes, her dog-powder and her comb, and fitting them very neatly into the little suitcase with her name across the front.

Living in a Trailer

Early the next morning they rode off, in the family automobile, with a thing like a house, called a trailer running close behind.

Blue was the Atlantic Ocean on that October day, as they passed through glowing woodland, through mile after mile of gold and scarlet autumn trees. Her native State of Maine had never looked so beautiful before, thought Bonnie, and just as she was thinking that she heard her master say, "Well, boys, you'll soon be out of the Pine Tree State."

"I wonder," murmured Carter, the elder of the two boys, "what Leif Erickson would think of our comfortable trailer, with its kitchen and cozy bunks, if he could see it."

"He had to camp, with his bold Norsemen, under the pine trees, on the grass, when he went sailing and exploring along this coast nine centuries ago," his father replied. That evening they ate their first dinner in the trailer, and slept in it on the tree-fringed shores of Lake Chocorua.

"Do you know," Bonnie heard Jim say to Carter, just before they fell asleep, "we are now in New Hampshire—the Granite State. I wonder why they call it that."

On to Vermont

"Father told me there is a tremendous lot of granite quarried in the hills," replied Carter, "and he says that we are in the White Mountains now." There was no comment on that from Jim, for he was already asleep.

"I think this is all right!" barked Bonnie, the first to wake next morning. She jumped from her bed in the "bow" of the trailer, ready to be off again on the road.

"Hungry, boys?" inquired her mistress after another day's travel, as the sun began to sink into the lower western sky.

"Are we?" the master replied, "we'll stop now, although I did want to get into the Green Mountains before we camped for the night."

"Guess where we are," said Carter to his brother; "I looked it up in the guidebook. We're in Vermont, which got its name from the French words for green mountains (montagnes vertes). This State was prominent in the struggle for the independence of the American colonies, for it was Ethan Allen, a Vermonter, who led the small force that captured Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain—one of the first aggressive moves by Americans in the Revolution."

Bonnie looked about her, and held her breath. Far below them lay the richly colored valleys through which they had passed, and rising before them, up, up into the sky, were the brilliant, forested cones of mountains—the Green Mountains of Vermont.

[This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific will be published on this page in ten installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]

Bonnie Scampered About on Steppingstones in a Rippling, Winding, Vermont Stream, Beside Which the Family Stopped for Lunch

Making Words Come Alive

WHEN Ann Warren entertained the Word Club, she said, "This is going to be a kind of imaginary banquet, but before you go to the dining room, Mother will play for us. Try to guess the names of these dances."

So Ann's mother played a captivating tune on the piano, and Patty, who studies music, asked, "Isn't that a polka, Mrs. Warren?"

"It is," said Mrs. Warren, "and the word polka means 'Polish woman.' Now, what is this?" and she played another Polish dance.

An Odd Banquet

As no one recognized this one, Mrs. Warren explained that it was a mazurka, the name meaning literally "a woman of Massovia or Mazovia," a province of Poland containing the city of Warsaw.

After thanking Mrs. Warren for her contribution, the children followed Ann into the dining room, where the table held an odd assortment of food. Ann told the club members to select articles and she would explain their name sources.

Patty picked up a filbert.

"Because these nuts were ripe by St. Philibert's Day, August 22, they were named for him," said Ann. Other members of the club chose sardines, cloves, jam and several fruits.

"Sardines take their name from the Island of Sardinia," Ann explained.

"The clove was named because its shape is somewhat like a nail. The Spanish word for nail is 'clavo.'

The Loganberry

"Loganberries are a cross between the red raspberry and the black, and were named for Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Calif., who was said to have originated the combination. They make good jam.

"Tangerines were named from Tangier in Morocco.

"Grapes—the word means literally 'to pull with hooks.'

"Dates are so named because of their shape; the word comes from 'dactylus' or 'finger.'

"In 1725 Sir William Gage of Hengrave, Suffolk, England, imported greengage plums from France. This gave the fruit their name.

"Lastly these wafers, which you all enjoy, got their name from 'honeycomb,' because originally wafers had such a checkered pattern pressed into them. Waffles are from the same source. In case you have forgotten their pattern, we will sit right down and have some real ones now."

E. M.

A Valentine for Old Dolls

In garrets and attics, on parlor shelves,
you are abandoned to yourselves.
With wooden or cotton or china faces,
you smile at nothing, in quiet places.
You who were loved, whose flaxen curls
or painted locks—poor faded swirls—
were stroked by young, soft hands, your dresses
that vied in splendor with golden tresses,
are threadbare. But on this gayest of days,
again accept my love and praise
and be again my valentines—
forgotten dolls who once were mine!

FRANCES FROST

Letters From Distant Lands

Our Mail Bag

"OUR Monitors are opened first each day by the children," says a letter that came to our desk from Aurora, Ill., last week. We like to get letters like that, which give us an idea of the eagerness of many boys and girls to read our pages.

We enjoy especially letters written by the boys and girls themselves, telling us of the stories and articles on our pages which they liked most. The letter from Aurora told, too, of a 10-year-old boy who uses the Monitor for his current events work in school.

The letters we print today are from boys who show a keen interest in what is going on in other parts of the world.

EDITOR

Big Creek, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old, and I live in the mountains of Kentucky. I like to play basketball and baseball.

The men are tearing down our old schoolhouse, and making a new one. It is to be made of stone from the creek. We go to school from July to January. We have to have a swinging bridge across the creek. When the tide is up, it sometimes washes the bridges away.

The mail is carried on mule-back and it sometimes cannot get here because of the high water. When there are tides the people have to travel over the hill.

We have no road except the creek bed, but they are making a pike road now. When they get it finished it will be Kentucky 80.

I should like to hear from some boys of my age anywhere.

Winston B.

Tenakee, Alaska

Dear Editor:

I am interested in getting the names and addresses of some boys and girls of my own age so that I can correspond with them.

I can tell them many interesting things about the place where I live and of Alaska. For instance, about the numerous whales that are around here. It is a haven for wild fowl and game. There are many large brown and grizzly bears here also.

I attend the Tenakee Territorial School. I am in the eighth grade and am 13 years old. Edward E. R.

Leipzig, Germany

Dear Editor:

I own a collection of about 4000 stamps, a large number of which I have received through exchange of correspondence.

In addition to my collecting, I have particular interest in technical and natural science subjects. And I am also very fond of music and of sports. Through various trips to Northern Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, and Lithuania, I have been able to learn the situations of our neighboring countries. With the countries outside of Europe, I hope to be able to acquaint myself with their relations and customs by the help of correspondence.

I am eighteen years old, and this is my last year of school. At Easter I shall take my examinations. I learned English in school and Swedish in Sweden. It would make no difference to me if someone writes to me who is a few years younger than I. I should be particularly glad if I could write to someone who belongs to the Youth Movement.

Werner F.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Sylvia O. (11), Dayton, New Jersey. Would like to receive letters in Spanish from South America.

Virginia L. (11), Taft, California. Wishes to have correspondents in Switzerland.

Marjorie H. (11), Dorchester, Massachusetts. Is especially interested in hearing from girls in the Scandinavian Peninsula, Switzerland and Germany. Collects stamps and likes flower gardens.

Hope R. (11), Bridgeport, Connecticut. Would like to hear from girls in California.

Frances L. (11), Poway, California. Is interested in stamps and music.

Mary Jane H. (11), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries.

Elaine J. (11), Modesto, California. Would like to hear from girls in Hollywood. Is interested in dramatics.

Vivian R. (11), Patchogue, L. I., New York. Would like to correspond with girls in Mexico and any part of the United States. Enjoys sports.

Virginia W. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Would like letters from Switzerland.

Charlotte Nancy B. (12), Aurora, Illinois. Desires correspondents in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Audrey S. (12), Minneapolis, Minnesota. Is interested in film stars and dogs.

Peggy C. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Collects stamps.

Joan D. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Collects stamps.

Betty S. (12), Baldwinsville, New York. Would like English girls to write to her about England's history.

Betty Jane W. (12), Dallas, Texas. Would like to correspond with girls who can tell her about customs in foreign countries.

Rogene H. (14), Kiel, Wisconsin. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries. Is interested in their customs.

Lois Hill (15), Jackson Heights, L. I., New York. Would like correspondents, especially in foreign countries.

Betty Lou R. (15), So. Norwalk, Connecticut. Would particularly like to hear from girls in England and France. Can write in French.

Virginia B. (16), Decatur, Illinois. Would like to correspond with girls in France or South Africa. Interested in dramatics, history and art.

May S. (16), Honolulu, T. H. Would like correspondents in any part of the world.

Myrtle McK. (17), Wyndham, New Zealand. Would like to hear from girls in the United States.

Marion N. (17), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from girls who are interested in music.

Jean M. B. (18), Melfort, Saskatchewan, Canada. Desires corespondents outside of Canada.

Boys

Arthur S. (11), Hamden, Connecticut. Would like to hear from boys interested in stamp collecting living in New Zealand and other British possessions.

Dick E. (11), La Mesa, California. Would like to trade stamps with boys in Rhodesia, Africa.

Ross L. (11), Los Angeles, California. Would like correspondents in England.

Norman L. (12), Lemon Grove, California. Would like to hear from boys in Norway.

Robert S. (12), Baldwin Park, California. Interested in hearing from boys in Switzerland.

Dan A. (13), San Diego, California. Desires correspondents in foreign countries.

Benjamin Leroy W. (13), Los Angeles, California. Would like letters from Alaska.

Clyde A. (14), San Jose, California. Would like to correspond with boys in France.

Leo B. (15), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in Germany.

Bill C. (15), Los Angeles, California. Interested in hearing from boys in Italy.

Dean B. (19), Gridley, California. Would like correspondents in Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Lithuania, Estonia and Roumania. Interested in wild life and collecting pictures of interesting places.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Trade Journalism as a Career

MANY high school pupils take the greatest pleasure in working on their school papers. Beginning as freshman reporters they work their way up to be editors or business managers.

Taking part in this school activity, many children have entertained the idea that writing would be the field they would like best to choose for their future work. But many of these students fail to realize that they can make their initial start toward such a career while they are still in school.

Getting their share of the work on the school paper done on time, being prompt in turning in news or special feature advertisements, demands the same skill that is required of the staff of larger publications.

If by any chance you are fortunate enough to have a place on your High School paper, be sure that you make the most of such opportunity. If your special talent runs toward going out and securing advertisements for the paper, put all your energy into the work.

Do Not Seek Patronage

Never be content when a merchant gives you an advertisement because he feels he must patronize the local effort. But put vim and originality into the copy just as though the results of that insertion meant the whole success of the paper. Learn to link up the article advertised with some idea that appeals to school children. That will put the advertisement over and bring worthwhile results.

When a girl in Iowa found the school paper getting wobbly as to its financial status she thought out a way of attracting new advertisers. By working with the printer, she prepared mats and lay outs showing how the design would look when the paper came out. Her ideas proved so clever they surprised even herself and that paper was built up to a sound position.

There is a trade journal today for almost every line of work. Building trades, food manufacturers, metal workers, manufacturing firms of all descriptions, beauty lotion makers, and every line of endeavor that includes salesmanship in its success, all have house organs that improve their standing.

Sort Your Ideas

Therefore the boy or girl with a flair for writing and an absorbing interest in business will find trade journalism a field that presents an interesting future and a chance to become a happy worker. You must sort your own ideas somewhat to see just what phases of this work will appeal to you most.

Many trade journals have pages of convention reports. The writer who covers this field must be able to pick out the keynote ideas that stand out prominently during the convention.

Every high school pupil with any ability at all who has even a vague idea that trade journal writing would appeal to them, should begin at once storing up ideas for future use. Walk down your main street with critical eyes, study the columns of every trade journal you can get and try to align yourself with the sales activities of all businesses to which you have any access. Be ever alert to the new ideas that merchants are trying out in your local stores. If they be original and he is willing try, passing the ideas on through the channel of a trade journal article to the other business man. This may start you on your way toward a trade journal writing career.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

(These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

The Broad View

IN A DAY when jingoes shout and nationalists preach isolationism, the ideal of a united world seems to go a-glimmering. The wider, more tolerant view, almost disappears in the turmoil. But it remains the wiser view, for all that, and a view that needs all the emphasis it can get if we all are not to be thrown completely off balance. Something of the reasonableness of this contention is brought out in "Friends and Barbarians," an article appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor yesterday.

Another facet of the same general subject is to be turned to the light in the Magazine Section of next week. Although the article, "Washington Never Meant That," has a special timeliness for readers in the United States, it holds an interest for persons of all countries, because its support for the broader view may find application everywhere.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES

CAPE COD FOR GIRLS

Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. *Write for booklet.*

FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

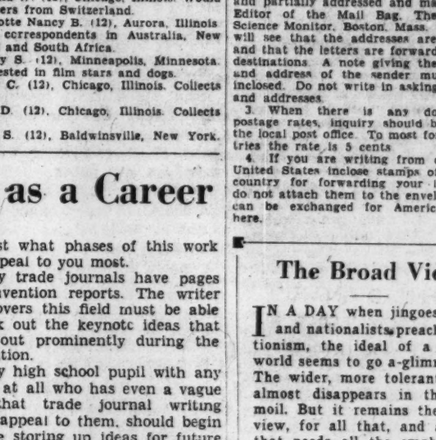
Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Riding, Tennis, Archery, Swimming, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, etc. Experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional. Send for illustrated Booklet.

MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
5817 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

THANK YOU, MONITOR READERS, FOR YOUR WONDERFUL SUPPORT THESE MANY YEARS

RICH IN FOOD ESSENTIALS



NUTRITIOUS DELICIOUS

In appreciation—Cocomalt will continue to be advertised in these pages

● The R. B. Davis Company, makers of Cocomalt, thank the readers of this paper for their support of Cocomalt.

WE shall continue to use the Monitor to remind you that Cocomalt is a delicious food-drink of high nutritive value—and in keeping with your highest standards

BECAUSE it is very nourishing, many Monitor mothers say that Cocomalt is the ideal mealtime beverage for active, growing children. Made as directed, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy value to milk. It comes in powder form only. Sold by grocery and department stores in ½-lb. and 1-lb. airtight cans. Also in the economical 5-lb. family size.

COCOMALT is an internationally known food-drink and is on sale in the United States, Canada and in 58 other civilized countries.

Cocomalt is the registered trade-mark of the R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

COCOMALT IS IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 66c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LIMITED number positions open with old established firm for women to travel and appoint sales representatives; must own automobile and be free to travel; widows or single women over 35 preferred; fine opportunity for pleasant work and good earnings; income based on number of representatives appointed. For full details write J. M. PITKIN CO., Newark, N. Y.

SALESMEN—Big daily commissions showing 102 styles men's, women's, children's shoes; special arch support; experience unnecessary; outfit free. TANNERS, 440 C St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

TAILORING Salesmen to sell Brohard-Rainer "Good Shirts"; made-to-measure; 80 big samples; three prices. You take orders, collect your commission; established 1924; big opportunity for hustlers. Brohard-Rainer Shirt Corporation, Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-118, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

CHOICE bachelor apt. for 1 or 2, available June to Oct.; 5 windows, garden; 1 hr. from N. Y.; $35 per mo. Address F. M. MASON, 245 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

N. Y. C.—25 Prospect Place (1517) unusually complete one room newly furnished, suitable artist, available March 1st. Murray Hill 4-4200.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Furnished apartment vicinity Walnut and 40th, living room, dinette, kitchen, two bedrooms, twin beds; adults. Ogontz 3802.

BOOKS AND GIFTS

BURTON BOOK and GIFT SHOP
137 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Sch. 4-9858
10% Discount to Monitor Readers

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
30 E 10th St., New York City ST. 9-9802
Also our new shop at
HOTEL PARK CRESCENT VALET
150 Riverside Drive Schuyler 4-5800

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

GIFT SHOPS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—EDNA WALTON, Mayflower Shop, 9 Newkirk Plaza, Newkirk Station B. M. T.—Dresses, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Gifts. MA 6-3549 or BU. 2-4950.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED FINANCE
HEAD BOOKKEEPER &
OFFICE MANAGER

Finance corporation has ideal opening for young man. Write, giving full details, A-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church.
Sale, $1.69 and $1.98 up.

MULTIGRAPHING

TOEPFER-ANDERSON, Promotion Service Inc., 220 E. 42nd St., New York City—Direct Mail Advertising, Typ-processing letters, Filling-in, Mimeographing, Multigraphing, Addressing, Hand Signature, Facsimile Signature, Folding, Enclosing, Sealing, Stamping, Mailing. Printing Facsimile letters, Elite or Pica Type reproduced in any color. Multigraphed or Flat Bed Process. Tel. Va. 3-7186.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNING as demanded by leading concert artists; moderate rates. DANIEL A. ANNICELL, Phone New Rochelle, N. Y., 5181.

REAL ESTATE

DELIGHTFUL single, 200 Kings Highway, Snyder, N. Y.; steam heat, shower bath; lot 42x307; easily financed 5% mortgage; inspect, make offer. E. A. Haas, 5 Hosmer Circle, W. Newton, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 157 Beacon Street, near Berkeley—Delightful single or double room, running water in private home. Ken. 1756.

N. Y. C. (Greenwich Village), 39 Charles St.—Young business woman wishes to share her attractively furnished apartment with two other women; separate rooms. ROSE GUSTOW, Apt. 2.

NEW YORK CITY—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; if seen, appreciated. RICE, 145 West 84th St.

N. Y. C., 547 W. 157th St. (Apt. 61)—Large, light, quiet, immaculate; private, elevator; convenient transportation; call until 3 p. m.; $5.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.—Shampooing, dust cleaning, repairing, storage, Oriental and domestic rugs call for and deliver, 158 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5555.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

REPUTABLE California Knitted Sportswear House wishes to secure refined capable women who have connections; car helpful; worthwhile opportunity to establish commission income earnings; every assistance given. HELEN BARTHEL, 227 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSTRUCTION engineer and salesman seeks work of any kind; young man; thoroughly experienced; best references. Write Box X-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE, alert American, business management, sales and factory, voluminous detail; could invest. Write Box W-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG gentleman, services available as bookkeeper; also hotel experience, clerical and managerial; will leave city. Write Box J-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT infant's nurse, small children; Scotch; N. Y. C. preferred. Write Box R-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER (colored); sleep in; no laundry; adults. Tel. EDg. 4-1290, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good cook, adult American family. Write Box Z-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NURSE wishes position with elderly person, invalid, or convalescent, willing to go anywhere where loving care is needed; widow, middle-aged, refined, unencumbered. MRS. M. B. BROWN, Box 411, Short Hills, N. J. Phone S. H. 7-1308.

SUPERINTENDENT or matron of institution or manager of apartment hotel; woman with unusual executive ability and experience, desires position. Box X-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YOUNG woman would like position teaching in school—children ages to 14; has diploma as teacher of French from The Sorbonne and from Institute of Phonetics in Paris. Write Box C-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

"P. N." PRACTICAL FRONT
Corsets and Corselettes
$3.50 to $10
for the Mature Figure
MEIGS & CO.

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Ply Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters.
Complete One-Stop Service
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

MECHANICS & FARMERS
SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

GREENWICH

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
All other beauty services.
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models
Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 632

HERMINE WUNSCH
Dressmaking, Remodeling and Alterations
180 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 1186-W

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 7-3619 1 to 4 Daily. Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

A Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

RAISIN BREAD
Cinnamon Flavored
2 Sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Stories of the GREAT OPERAS *and Their* COMPOSERS
by Ernest Newman
$1.47
3 volumes in one, formerly priced $10.00
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
THE *Harvey & Lewis* CO
OPTICIANS
832 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON CO., Inc.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

ROSE R. MARADIE
Hairdresser and Cosmetician
To Serve You
in Comfortable Surroundings
and at Reasonable Prices
57 PRATT ST. ROOM 502 Phone 6-9674

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

USE TUXIS FUELS
Coal — Coke
Fuel and Range Oils
THE TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
551 North Colony St. Tel. 1960

CLOTHES *for* MEN
who like to dress well
at
STOCKWELLS

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS
& MECHANICS
SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Wetherbee & Conroy
346 MAIN STREET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 9-6 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut display Advertising in the News Section

QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
A trial will convince you.
GULF OILS 'blue' COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

PAUL H. TAYLOR
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Ann Allen
Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y⁰ OLD⁰ HARD⁰ WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel 5-5723

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624 2-1274

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829
Specializing in
Orthopedic Extension Work

Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

Specialized Automotive Service
IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales and Service Company
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

Phillips CUT RATE
Cosmetics
Perfumes
Toilet Articles
47 CENTER STREET
Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Muriel's
• SUITS •
Fashions that come from Bond Street, and Piccadilly Row
from $16.75
808 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Candy for Valentine's Day
Special Heart-Shaped Packages
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 WEST AVE., NORWALK

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7538 12 to 5 p. m. daily

Final Clearance Sale
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

MILLER'S *Presents*
Twin-Weave SLIPS
$1.98
Shadow-Paneled—Double Stitched Guaranteed!
C. O. MILLER CO.

THE DELF CO.
For Gifts!
STAMFORD'S HOUSEWARE STORE
142 Bedford Street, Stamford

MILLER'S
FOUR IN ONE SHOP
35 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-4196
GIFTS
Draperies, Comfortables, Spreads, Quaker Dinner Cloths, Lamps and Novelty Pillows

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST., SPRINGDALE, CONN.
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

Stamford Bedding Co.
458 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

M. F. PARSONS' DRESS SHOP
Complete line of
LADIES' WEARING APPAREL
also Dressmaking, Alterations, Hemstitching and Picoting
183 Post Road Phone 606
Darien, Conn. Ford Block

WATERBURY

Waterbury's Dependable Store
Means more than mere words with us, for we are constantly striving to make its service to our patrons better day by day—in quality merchandise—in good values, and in prompt attention to their wants.
Mail Orders Given Prompt, Careful Attention.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.
Your Personal Monogram Embroidered Free on These
NEW FROCKS
Make It Truly Yours
$2.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

NEW DAMP-WASH SERVICE
3½c per pound
1st 14 lbs. 69c
PERRYS
41 JEFFERSON STREET Phone 3-3161

Patapar
You'll find
PATAPAR
Housewares Dept.
—Third Floor

HOWLAND-HUGHES
SKATES SHARPENED
Arctics and Rubbers Repaired
We Carry Men's and Boys' Rubbers
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING AND SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET Phone 4-9443

Entertain Your Friends
Play MONOPOLY
"The Greatest Game of the Century"
Get It Now!
Davis and Nye Book Store
60 BANK STREET

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
229 WEST MAIN STREET
Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut down your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing.
PHONE 3-4161 JOHN F. SHEA, Manager

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1311
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts
Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

MYERS
February Sale of
SHEETS and CASES
At Exceptional Savings
for Quality Brands!
Wamsutta SUPERCALE
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES *THE FINEST OF COTTONS*
SHEETS and CASES
PLAIN HEM SHEETS—Size 72x108 inches, $3.00; Size 81x108, $3.39.
PLAIN HEM CASES—Size 45x38½ inches, Pair, $1.49.
HEMSTITCHED SHEETS—Size 72x108 inches, $3.39; Size 81x108 inches, $3.59.
HEMSTITCHED CASES—Size 45x38½ inches, $1.69.
Mohawk Percale
SHEETS and CASES
SHEETS—Size 72x108 inches, $1.75; Size 81x108 inches, $1.89.
CASES—Size 45x38½ inches, 45c.
PERKINS SHEETS and CASES
Run of the Mill of "Dwight Anchor" Brand
SHEETS—Size 81x99 inches, $1.15; Size 72x99 inches, $1.08; Size 63x99 inches, $1.00.
CASES—Size 45x36 inches, 29c.
ON SALE—MYERS' BASEMENT STORE

WHITNEY'S
February
Furniture Sale
Saves You
10% to 50%
Buy on the BUDGET PLAN
ALBANY, N. Y.

ANNUAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Featuring the Famous OSTERMOOR Inner Spring Mattress, Regular $42.50, at $29.85
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Converse and Leighton
74 NORTH PEARL STREET
Children's Shoes
$2.00 to $5.00

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Our February Furniture Sale
gives you the chance to modernize your home at less than regular prices for suites and separate pieces
at McLEAN'S

EARLY SPRING SALES
at SISSON'S, *now in progress*
WOMEN'S HOSIERY, 69c, 79c, 89c, $1
SALE MEN'S NEW SHIRTS
$1.09, $1.35, $1.65
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

'blue coal'
Builders' Supplies
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

"MILLERIZED" ROOFING
(Certain-teed Products)
Houses Remodeled
LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
139 Chapin Street Phone 2-0818

Barnes Flower Shop
Send FLOWERS
for VALENTINES
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 203 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
78 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
56 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel 2107

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel 6260-6261

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

General Insurance
NO account too small
service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-8145
New York City Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant 7421 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

PARKSIDE 9834 TIRE REPAIRING
HOMER'S SERVICE
2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
GASOLINES - OILS - ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES AND RECHARGING
TIRES AND TUBES
Clarence N. Wagonblott—Warren R. Clark
Proprietors

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

DIXON & ADAMS
Tires Anti-Freezes
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Batteries—Repairing
Complete Lubricating Service
1152 MICHIGAN AVE. GR. 9845

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FLOWERS
The One Gift for All Occasions
Colonial Flower Shop
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
LADIES' APPAREL
New Spring Millinery
$1.95 to $3.95
Print Dresses
$3.89 to $7.75
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies—Paints
PHONE 52

GLOVERSVILLE

Final Clean-Up Sale
of
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Prices Greatly Reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

JAMESTOWN

DOLLAR DAY
Saturday, February 15

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S
Tempting home-prepared food ready to serve.
Molded salad—Chop Suey—Spaghetti—Baked Beans, etc.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

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EXPERT MANICURING

Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
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G. W. MERRELL
PAINTS—HOUSEWARES
HARDWARE
Electrical and Garden Supplies
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Freshly Cut
Flowers
for All Occasions
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER ST. TEL. LARCHMONT 81

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
SOS
Gas and Service Station
560 Central Ave. near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

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Smart Wool Dresses
for Early Spring Wear
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
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TEL. FL. 9-2734

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WE OFFER to Those Who Expect the Best SERVICE
That Will Meet Your Requirements
C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
70 So. Grove Street Phone Freeport 3098

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131 So. Main St. Phone Free 1946
for
Choice Meats
and
Groceries

Bararch's
61 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.
RENGO BELTS
by CROWN CORSET CO.
also
Boys' and Girls' Outfitters

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.
Look for a picture of the advertised product, or the trade mark or trade name in the dealer advertisements.

NEW YORK

Long Island

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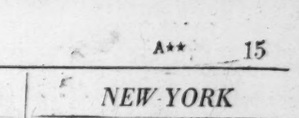
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Works
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

KOLKER'S
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
and
GROCERIES
20 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 2930

HEMPSTEAD



Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Reduction
Entire Stock of Hickey-Freeman and Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats. SUITS 15% REDUCTION. OVERCOATS 20% REDUCTION.
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave.
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)

Marcel from Paris, Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

HUNTINGTON

ZEBRA
VANITY SHOPPE
304 MAIN STREET
Hosiery Lingerie Girdles
Blouses High-Grade Cosmetics

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Stanley's
86-17 Roosevelt Ave.
Bet. 86-87 Sts.
Tel. Newt. 9-8650
Jackson Heights
Furs ready to wear, made to order. Remodeling cleaning and glazing Storage. Also Ladies' Tailoring Department. Highest quality work at reasonable prices.

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

GOLDEN PHEASANT BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY SHOP
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-8948

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LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

LEUCHTEN & THONEBE
Manufacturers of
High Grade Candies, Fruit Sherbets and Ice Cream
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
3766 82ND STREET HAV. 9-9414

the little shop
clearance sale
greeting cards—tables—lamps
gifts—st. valentine cards
arthur tower, decorator
4029-82nd street newtown 9-3430

RUBIN'S
February Clearance Sale
Hardware—Housefurnishings
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

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HENRY SCHNEIDER
789 Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.
EVergreen 2-4487
Res. Phone REpublic 9-3531

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

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Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
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FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

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Are You Having a Party?
For $ or for $0, we can make to order Bisque Tortoni, Individual Molds or Melon Molds
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
DELICIOUS SODAS AND SUNDAES
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We Deliver Tel. Bayside 2534

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Hardware
House
Furnishings
Floor Coverings
Patapar
Phone Lynbrook 75
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE

CLEAVER BROS. CORP.
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Tel. Lyn. 9876

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824
All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

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M. W. OBERMILLER
SALES SERVICE
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Station WIXAL, Interesting to all Monitor Readers
Call LYNBROOK 8899
230 UNION AVENUE

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Gift Shop
Chase . . . Chromium, Lamps, Accessories, Candelabra, Snack Servers, Candy Dishes, Hostess Helps.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

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REGISTERED CORSETIER
"You need not be expensively corseted to be properly fitted."
A Garment for Every Type Figure
Free alterations on any price garment.
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Corner Sunrise Highway

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
STEAM, GAS and HOT WATER HEATING—OIL BURNERS
65 First St. Ph. Lynbrook 3423

A&P
C. George Gould
Manager
55 Main Street
East Rockaway
Phone Lyn 9747
Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

BENKERT'S BAKERY
48 MAIN STREET
DELICIOUS CAKE
HOME MADE PIES
HOME MADE BREAD
A Trial Will Convince You

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SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
S. & W. Canned Goods
FANCY POULTRY
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. '04

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 508 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y. 217-02
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
VENETIAN BLINDS
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

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BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on rns, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0851
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-9456

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

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Stationers
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
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Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

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Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
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Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

Rose BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
HEgeman 3-7066
61-01 Myrtle Avenue
Cor. Fresh Pond Road
Above Hollywood Clothes Shop

ROCKVILLE CENTER

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Curtains and Blankets
Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
February Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS
That "Someday" Rug
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

BETTY HARRIS
EXPERT CORSETIERE
Final Clearance of All Types of Corsets and Brassieres
Individual Fitting and Alteration Service
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

Homestead Candies
Special Assortment of
VALENTINE BOXES
We shall take pleasure in presenting one combination pint brick Louis Sherry's Ice Cream with the purchase of each pint brick this Saturday and Sunday.
39 NORTH PARK AVENUE

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

AFGHANS
are stylish again. You'll enjoy making one. Inspect the beautiful sample on display in our shop. Instructions free with purchase.
The PRISCILLA
205 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

MONARCH Finer FOODS
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0956

CHAMBERS GAS RANGES
"Cook with Gas Turned Off"
SOWERSBY APPLIANCE CO.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
OAK. 8151 OPEN EVENINGS

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Oldest Established Jewelers In Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING — COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

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Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 LIBERTY STREET
STORAGE Tel. 3200

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22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

A *NEW* SERVICE!
The Neptune Trade-in Plan! You can turn in out-of-date furnishings as part payment for new furniture, rugs or carpets. Our representative will gladly explain the details without obligation.
Visit Our New Bigelow Rug Shop
NEPTUNE FURNITURE COMPANY
363 Huguenot St. N. R. 1660
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

TO OUR MONITOR PATRONS
May we take this opportunity to thank you for your loyal patronage during the past year, in answer to our advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor? We hope that we may continue to have the pleasure of serving you during the coming year.
Faithfully yours,
HENRY, HAIRDRESSER
458 Main St. New Rochelle 3552

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

February Clearance
20% Reduction on Silk Lingerie
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon ... Oakwood 8600 / Yonkers ... Nepperhan 4200 / New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

CASPARIAN
Importer—
Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Mrs. Baruch, Prop.
SHOWING SMART, FEMININE GOWNS FOR EVERY OCCASION
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle 912

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)
Telephone New Rochelle 3022

RETA - INC.
distinctive GIFTS
novelties
362 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.
(near Lockwood Avenue)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
3 BRANCHES
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes
SCHROEDER BROS., Grocers
1597 FLATBUSH AVE., COR. AVE. "H"
MANSFIELD 6-7620

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Christine Langevin and Louise Chubb
Loutine Dress Shoppe
55 SNYDER AVENUE
Corner Bedford Avenue One Flight Up
BUckminster 2-9444
Fashionable Dressmaking and Remodeling at Moderate Prices

NB Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
None Better *Watch for the Baker's special.*

Manhattan

The Funeral Church Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

FRED'S MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
2244 Amsterdam Ave.
Near 172nd Street
Prompt Delivery Service
Telephone Wadsworth 7-8131

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI 2-5900

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

MARY RAY CHEFRANOV
BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT WAVE, HAIR BLEACH AND DYE SPECIALIST
Consultation Free by Mme. Chefranov, Stylist
52 E. 56th St., N. Y. C. El. 5-5479

ANNA-MIA, Inc.
BUtterfield 8-4684
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up.

PEEKSKILL

Shirley Temple Dresses
Sizes 2-12
Exclusive with
John R. Jones Store
12-16 N. DIVISION STREET

Lenore Seymore Agency
988 MAIN STREET Phone 519 R
INSURANCE
of All Kinds

POUGHKEEPSIE

EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP
104 PARKER AVE Phone 5399

Smith Brothers Restaurant
OPEN SUNDAYS
Take advantage of giving the family a treat.

SALTFORD *Says:*
For VALENTINE'S DAY be sure and Say It With FLOWERS!!

Tender—Flaky
Butter Crust Pies
Delicious Fruits—Properly Prepared
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street *Near Market Street*
For the cold days ahead change to
Duofold Underwear
Cotton inside. Wool outside. Comfort without weight.
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 MARKET STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

For the Ladies
SUITS *for* SPRING
Man tailored and made of smart men's fabrics—the season's biggest "hit"—see them at
Luckey, Platt and Company

ROCHESTER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515--9-12 noon

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Baked Goods, Pies, Cakes, Cookies, Bread, Rolls
38 EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 South Avenue Monroe 3502

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

For a
Tasty Meat Loaf
(Rumford makes it lighter)
2 lbs. Chopped Beef
1 lb. Chopped Veal
1 lb Chopped Pork
All for 94c
ELDER'S MARKET
527 MONROE AVE. MONROE 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

THE GOLDSTEIN SPECIAL
Manufacturing Tailors
Direct to Consumers
$24 $29 $34
365 Andrews Street Stone 6299

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.
Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Headquarters for
DU BARRY—*Beauty Preparations*
BY HUDNUT
BARNARD'S PHARMACY
7 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 3443-3482
Your Valued Patronage Respectfully Solicited

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
54 GARTH ROAD Tel. Scarsdale 4028

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Tel. White Plains 6978
ADELAIDE BARNES
COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
for care of the hair, face and hands
80 Hartsdale Road Hartsdale, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale (Continued)

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
It's Worth a Special Trip to Buy These
Blankets
for $2.89 pair
Instead of $4.29
Very lovely, with their smart plaids in rose, blue, corn and helio and the sateen binding to match. Large size, 72x84 inches.
—Barneys Street Floor

Mid-Winter FURNITURE SALE
With Reductions
10 to 50%
All This Month!
The WALLACE COMPANY
"Always Reliable"

Nu Back TRADE-MARK.
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Cake Tastes Better when it is flavored with BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Fruit
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IT IS better to go down on the great seas which human hearts were made to sail than to rot at the wharves in ignoble anchorage.—MABIE.

Daily Features

THE talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—LONGFELLOW.

Cartoons of the Week

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

Look Out! It's Leap Year

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

Fantastic

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Labor Is Also at the Crossroads

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union

After One Costly Experiment—

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

Intruder

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 72

F. Period of the Captivities (continued).

Book of Ezekiel (Continued)

Part IV, Ezekiel, chs. 8 to 33:21

1. Former profanation of the temple shown, Ezek. 8 to 11:19

Ezekiel lived in his own house among the exiles, 8:1; 12:1-7
Vision of the slaying in Jerusalem, ch. 9
Vision of the altar fire scattered over Jerusalem, ch. 10
Vision of the wrath against the lying princes, 11:1-12

2. The pleading to spare the remnant and the promise of Jehovah, Ezek. 11:13-21
3. Further declarations as to the past sins of Samaria and Jerusalem, the subsequent punishment, and instructions to the elders of Israel, 11:22 to 25

Ezekiel's wife dies during the siege of Jerusalem, 24:15-24

4. Judgments foretold upon Ammon, Moab, Philistia, Tyre, Sidon and Egypt for sins against Israel, Ezek. 25:1 to 32:32
5. Assurances of Jehovah's mercy to the repentant in Israel, 33:1-20

Part V:
The future kingdom of the son of David, Ezek. 33:21 to 36:38
The restoration of Israel:
The shepherd had proved faithless and scattered the flock, but now Jehovah will set up a shepherd, "my servant David," 34: 23-24

Part VI:
The Restoration of Israel, Ezek. chs. 37, 38, 39
The vision of the valley of dry bones, ch. 37
The bones are the whole house of Israel then living. The graves are the nations where they dwell
The prophecy or doom against "Gog, the land of Magog," chs. 38-39

Part VII: Ezek., chs. 40-48
Israel in the land during the kingdom age
Vision of the man with the measuring reed, ch. 40
Description of the temple, chs. 41-43
The portions of the land, ch. 45
The river of the sanctuary (cf. Zech. 14:8-9; Rev. 22:1-2), 47: 1-11
The division of the land (cf. Josh. 13:1 to 19:51), ch. 48

(Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (29)

1. No. Jackson is the capital of Mississippi; Baton Rouge is the capital of Louisiana.
2. No. The area of Scotland is 30,405 sq. mi., and that of England is 50,874 sq. mi.
3. No.
4. Yes. The word "shop" has come to us through the following principal spellings: "sceoppa," "sscppe," "schopp," "shoppe," "shope."
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. No. "Empirical" means "experimental."
8. No.
9. No.
10. Yes.

Guess Again

29

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Baton Rouge the capital of Mississippi? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is England more than twice as large in area as Scotland? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is Brownsville, Texas, farther south than Miami, Florida? (*Yes.... No.....*)
4. Is there any historical excuse for the affected modern spelling "shoppe"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Is the spelling "draughtsman" preferred to "draftsman"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Are "temerity" and "timidity" antonyms? (*Yes.....No.....*)
7. Are "empirical" and "royal" synonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Was Luke one of the apostles? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does a government ever issue "fiat money" which has any promise of redemption? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. May a survivor draw upon funds in a joint account? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Popping the Bags

FOR melting down the outward appearance of frigidity and relieving boredom at a party the following game is recommended:

On the floor, at the side of each guest, place three unopened, two-pound-type paper bags. The stunt is for each player to hold one hand behind him; and with the free hand to pick up each of his bags, open it, bring it to the mouth and inflate it, then burst it against the knee. The winner is the one who first demolishes his three bags.

Simple as it may sound, the game requires a good deal of self control inasmuch as the loud popping and laughter sometimes make the inflation operation a difficult one.—H. T.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Candles

CALLING from door to door with all sorts and sizes of candles, a young man steps in and fits the desired candle to the housewife's container. Many women do not wish to carry candles home, with all their other bundles, and are glad to get ready-to-use candles that fit their holders.—M. C. R.

Daily Anecdote

A Big Hand

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MADAME MALIBRAN was a celebrated contralto opera singer of the first part of the last century She was born in France and made her debut in London, and during her brief career appeared in America.

The story of her first appearance in Naples is interesting. It was a custom, at that time, for a singer or actor, about to make a debut, to solicit the honor of the King's appearance.

The day before Madame Malibran was to make her debut, she went to the King and asked that he be graciously pleased *not* to attend her opening performance. The King, somewhat astonished, asked the reason for so unusual a request.

"May it please your Majesty," said the madame, "I have heard that it is the etiquette in Naples not to applaud in the presence of royalty, unless you graciously set the example."

Urged to continue, she said: "Sire, as you are good enough to command me to speak, I will. The fact is, I am so much in the habit of being applauded the instant I appear on the stage, that I am sure, if I were received in silence, I couldn't sing a note."

"Very well," said the King, "I will set the example. Fear not; you shall be abundantly applauded."

On the night of the performance, Madame Malibran, just before she made her appearance, stood between the side scenes, where she could be observed from the royal box, and reminded His Majesty of his promise by clapping her hands. The King, amused by her freedom, kept his word; and her reception, upon her appearance, was all that heart could desire.

'Please, May I Come In?'

If You Were to Find This Bundle of Purrs Outside Your Door, Looking Oh So Wistfully . . . ? Yes, and So Would We. The Snapshot Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by J. Bruce McCracken of Portland, Maine

Brevities

Indianapolis News: What puzzles a good many people is how Ethiopia can have so much rain and still have so much desert.

Washington Post: "It's the sign of a healthy mental attitude to doubt anything which hasn't been proved," says a psychologist. We doubt this.

Des Moines Register: Organizers of a coming convention of the western pickle trade promise a surprise. Don't tell us it's a new dill.

St. Louis Star Times: If you promise to meet a person at 3:30, always be there at 4. Then you have only five minutes to wait.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Committee Reports

Question: (a) When a committee turns in its annual report, to whom should it be addressed—the board, the chairman of the board, or to the members of a society or church?

(b) Should the report be prepared by the chairman of the committee? If so, should he have the report approved by the committee?

(c) If the committee is small, should it be signed by all the members of the committee?

(d) Should "Respectfully submitted" be used in conclusion?

Answer: (a) Unless otherwise specified by the rules, a committee makes its report to the body which established it. Thus, if it is established by the bylaws or standing rules, or by motion of the church or society, its report should be made to the church or society. If established by the board, it should report to the board, in which case the substance of it might be in turn reported to the parent body by the board.

(b) The report may be prepared by the chairman, but should include only that which is agreed to by the majority of the committee. This is especially necessary if the report includes recommendations.

(c) The report may be signed by all the members agreeing to it, or the committee may authorize the chairman to sign. If it is simply a report of work done, it is frequently customary for the chairman to sign alone; but if important action is recommended, it may be advisable for all who agree to sign.

(d) The phrase "Respectfully submitted" may be used or not, as the committee desires.

What They Say

Propaganda

"The only way propaganda can be effective is to be concealed. No artist can assault the emotions by a direct frontal attack. That is the office of logic and reason."—*T. S. Stribling.*

A World Problem

"I don't believe the farm problem can be settled by any nation. It is a worldwide problem."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

In Lighter Vein

Typographical Error

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly,
You can hunt till you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by.
Till the forms are off the presses it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into a corner and it never stirs or peeps,
That typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The boss he stares with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,
But that typographical error is the only thing you see.
—*Author Unknown.*

Still in Fashion

Young Man: "Darling, you look beautiful in that dress."

Young Lady: "Really; it is my twenty-first birthday present from dad."

Young Man: "Really, dear? And it's still in fashion."—*Norfolk* (Eng.) *Chronicle.*

Machine Victory

The "machine" had made a clean sweep of the election. "I'd almost be willing to bet that we beat them two to one," said one of the politicians.

"Yes," said another; "I wish now we had counted the votes and seen."

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

"Have you any knowledge of the silk and satin departments?"
"Spent all my life in them, sir."
"And what about sheets and blankets?"
"Born among them, sir."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

THERE is a little dress shop which is often called exclusive because of the type of merchandise carried and the class of trade which patronizes the shop. But there are many persons who know that this shop is not exclusive in the sense of excluding friendly help to all who come to it for service.

Frequently schoolgirls of very moderate means may be seen wearing garments bearing the label of this little shop. The proprietor was asked one day how it was that she could afford to sell such high quality merchandise to those girls at such a low price.

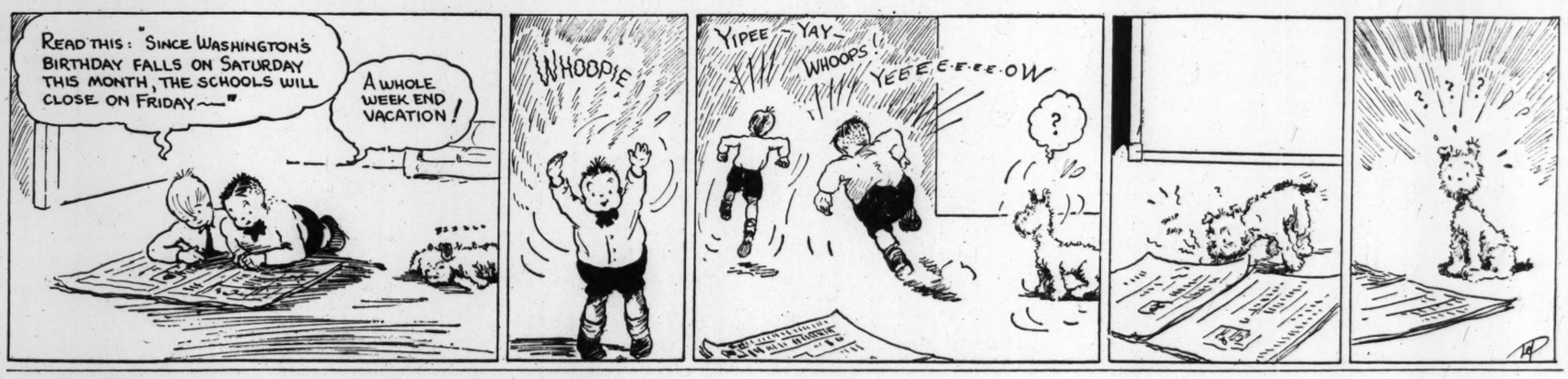
"It is my way of making the future of my business secure," she replied, smiling. "In addition to the joy I get from seeing those girls have just the right dress or hat, I am building a stable trade for the future. Some of my best customers are those who were once schoolgirls trying to stretch their allowance to cover their needs. It was because I gave them then the advantage of the lowest price I could make consistent with good business that I now have them for steady customers."

At the end of each season this shop owner sends all garments which remain after the sales, to a friend who knows where these garments are needed. Each recipient pays what she can afford to pay—and the money thus earned is given to a worthy cause.

This little shop has had a steady business, year in and year out, in spite of the seeming unstable conditions.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'For Goodness' Sake'*

By LE PELLEY


READ THIS: "SINCE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FALLS ON SATURDAY THIS MONTH, THE SCHOOLS WILL CLOSE ON FRIDAY——"
A WHOLE WEEK END VACATION!
WHOOPIE
YIPEE—YAY—WHOOPS!
YEEEEEEEEOW
?

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog—*Faster and Warmer*

By CARMACK

The colder the day, the more I like to run races, because it's a fine way to keep warm—
But that's just when the Boss usually is too bundled up to go faster than a half-grown kitten—
So I have to coax my dog friends to race with me—
The only trouble is they are harder to beat than the Boss.
That is, all except of Spike and Tiddlywinks—

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Between, among (E. H. S.)—The inquirer asks for a comment on the following sentence:

Four-wheel brakes are equalized *between* the four wheels.

He adds: "Can anything be divided *between* more than two?"

When one considers the reputation for conservatism which hovers about the Oxford English Dictionary, one may be a bit startled by the following remark, as liberal as it is sensible, which appears in connection with the great dictionary's discussion of the word "between":

In all senses, *between* has been, from its earliest appearance, extended to more than two. In Old English and Middle English it was so extended in Sense 1 (simple position: relation of a point to two other points in opposite directions). It is still the only word available to express the relation of a thing to many surrounding things severally and individually, *among* expressing a relation to them collectively and vaguely: we should not say "the space lying among the three points," or "a treaty among three powers," or "the choice lies among the three candidates," or "to insert a needle among the closed petals of a flower."

In the light of this, we should not hesitate to indorse the sentence submitted by E. H. S. However, we should reserve the right to *divide* our candy *among* three or more children.

Incidentally, there is a tricky and illogical misuse of *between* which is continually creeping into otherwise careful speaking and writing. For example: "between each house" (better say "beside"); "between each song" (better say "after"); "between every row" (better say "between every two rows"), etc.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Speech Is Free

ANYONE attempting to ride the billows of type or the ether waves set rolling by the Lincoln Day speech makers requires no reports of Monday's Supreme Court decision to assure him that America enjoys free speech. The flood of words—some of them much freer than Lincoln's temperate tone—must have convinced all hearers and readers that the most essential liberty, indeed the essential safeguard of all liberty, is wholly unimpaired in the United States. If any American fails to exercise the right to change his government, it will not be because he has had no opportunity to say or to hear what is wrong with the present Administration.

But let no one overlook the vital import of the Supreme Court decision overthrowing the tax on newspapers by which Huey Long sought to influence if not to throttle a free press in Louisiana. Let no American fail to give due thanks to a Constitution and Court which stand as impregnable barriers against efforts to substitute a government of men for a government of law. Let no citizen mistake the need to cherish the law even when temporarily it appears to thwart his own political views or economic needs.

Justice Sutherland, in reading the unanimous decision, said:

> A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the Government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves.

These words may well take rank with other immortal declarations on free speech. In combination with the recent history of Louisiana they give point to Franklin's dictum:

> Whoever would overthrow the liberty of a nation must begin by subduing the freeness of speech.

Preserving press and radio free from selfish control either by public or private interests should be recognized as the first line of defense for free governments. Recalling that such freedom exists in very few countries today, Americans may well be grateful for the constitutional guarantees which protect it. But they should not forget that other countries with constitutions copied from the United States' have not thereby insured free speech and other liberties to themselves. Liberties must be exercised and cherished in the thought of the people if they are to be maintained. Current exercise of free speech and current emphasis on individual rights should be reassuring to all who fear for self-government in America.

Bible English

FEW men since the age of Plato and Cicero have left such impress on the minds of men as Bunyan and Lincoln. The substance of their thought was robed in a style so noble that scholars bow before its majesty, so simple that children and the untutored thrill to its rhythmic flow. They wrote and said what they meant with such perfection that their utterances challenge all imitation.

Of formal education they had little. The Alma Mater of each was the university of struggle and adversity. But the Bedford tinker's son and the Illinois rail splitter shared the world's grandest heritage—the Bible. Of English literature John Bunyan knew nothing. Shakespeare and the Bible were Abraham Lincoln's library in the primitive log cabin on the prairie of Illinois. The Book of books was their textbook, their spiritual mentor and the chief source of inspiration in passages so sublime, so fired with the common touch that they will be read as long as English lasts.

School for Critics

AN ATTACK on the problems of the theater through the establishment of a school of dramatic criticism is foreshadowed in the inaugural address of Prof. Dover Wilson, eminent Shakespearean scholar, on taking up the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh.

Some of the well-known dramatic critics now operating in Britain have a university training behind them; but in so far as this training is applicable at all to the kind of work they do, it is generally based on the analysis of dramatic conditions and problems made over two thousand years ago by the Greeks. Since then, though the foundations of drama have not perhaps been utterly revolutionized, vast changes have been made in the superstructure, and Professor Wilson is entirely justified in calling for a systematic study of Shakespeare and modern drama which will do for the present age and literature what Aristotle and Quintillian did for the Greeks and Romans.

Both in the narrow and in the broad sense, Professor Wilson's aim, if accomplished, would profoundly affect theatrical conditions. Individual, professional dramatic critics sometimes exert immense influence; the early criticism by Shaw laughed old-fashioned romantic melodrama off the stage and prepared the way for that drama of social comment which is even now only just being superseded. But Professor Wilson would do more than make better dramatic critics; he would make his classes the nucleus of an intelligent theatrical audience that would do much of its criticizing for itself, and so help establish those conditions most favorable to good drama.

"Neutrality"—In Favor of . . .

OPPONENTS of American neutrality legislation have pointed to the difficulty of evolving a plan that in practice would not favor one side or the other in a war. Yet as between neutrality policies which would put no curb on war trade and those which would restrain it or direct it in the interests of world peace, Americans should have no difficulty in choosing.

The abuse to which the one type of neutrality policy may be subjected was illustrated in a session of the Senate munitions investigation this week. Evidence was offered to show that the Colt's Patent Firearms Company pressed Bolivia for an order for guns by threatening to supply Paraguay with weapons if the order was not forthcoming.

"Wasn't that playing one country against another?" asked the Senate committee's investigator.

"Wasn't that fair neutrality?" countered Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt firm.

Yes, it was neutrality, according to an accepted definition of the word. Neutrality, it might be added, in favor of Colt's Patent Firearms Company.

The use which might be made of the other type of neutrality was indicated in an article written for Foreign Affairs in April, 1934, by Charles Warren, who was Assistant Attorney General in the Wilson Administration, and so should know something about the problem of keeping America out of war. Mr. Warren said:

> It is better that our citizens should run the risk of commercial loss than that the country should be involved in a war to protect their alleged commercial rights.

That, too, is neutrality. Neutrality, it might be added, in favor of the American people.

Navies Cut to Taste

THE London Naval Conference has been the object of much abuse and sarcasm since it undertook last December the rather hopeless task of salvaging naval disarmament. But it has now produced a shrewd and generally acceptable formula for cruiser limitation.

The Geneva Naval Conference went on the rocks over cruiser differences between the United States and England. The London conference of 1930 only avoided the same fate by a devious balancing of heavy cruisers against light which pleased neither country. England felt forced under it to build heavy ships which her naval experts didn't want, and the United States began turning out a fleet of eighteen light cruisers which were anathema to her own naval officers. The other naval powers watched with rather more amusement than anything else this rivalry of the two English-speaking powers.

With a recognition of friendliness as a starting point, the delegates at London were able to produce a formula under which each of the two major powers will have exactly the type of cruiser it wants regardless of what the other does.

On the surface it is a general five-year holiday in big cruisers. Actually England, France and Italy let it be known that so far as they are concerned Uncle Sam can have all the big cruisers he thinks he wants, but as for themselves they consider it an expensive and comparatively useless type of ship which they probably won't ever build again. For that reason they agree to the holiday. The United States agrees because it has all it wants of this type for at least five years to come.

Other features of the qualitative agreement worked out at London are equally successful. For example the anomaly of some destroyers in the French navy larger than some light cruisers in the British is wiped out by abolishing the artificial distinction between the two categories.

At least it may be said that back of this agreement is the germ of the idea that navies are not always built for use against each other. England, France and Italy are confident that the American navy will never be used against them. Therefore its demands become almost academic so far as the potentialities of their European world are concerned. When this spirit can be extended to include all naval powers, then navies will become more a protection, less of a threat.

"THE LAND OF SHINING MOUNTAINS" is the fascinating title of a supplement issued by the Billings (Montana) Gazette, a sixty-page panorama in rotogravure that would be a credit to any metropolitan publication. Billings is a pleasant, friendly city, on the Yellowstone trail. It is the gateway to the Beartooth National Forest, one of the most picturesque and unspoiled regions in the Northwest, a land of mountain parks, glaciers and geysers, petrified forests, bears and dude ranches. To turn the pages of this splendid supplement is a reminder to the reader that romance still calls in the West.

BUSINESS NOTE: A more than seasonal pickup is reported in the red herring industry as the political campaigns get under way, with consequent increased demand for these fish in types suitable for drawing across trails.

NORMAN THOMAS, many times candidate for President, was late in making a recent speech, because of being detained in jail. It is quite a compliment to his speechmaking that some of his hearers were so ready to bail him out.

South Sea Hurricane

Book News of the Day

CRASH of sea and wind and slash of torrential rain drive through THE HURRICANE (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50). Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall again collaborate in a tale in which human strength and ingenuity are pitted against the relentless moods of nature, this time in a modern South Seas story of *matangi hurifenua* (the wind that overturns the land).

A little coral island in the Low Archipelago is the setting for this novel. The home of 150 Polynesians, it basks unperturbed in the tropical glare of endless seasons until the return of Terangi, a native son. He is an escaped convict. Monsieur de Laage, French administrator of the island, decides that Terangi must be sent to the penal colony in French Guiana. His wife, his friend, Father Paul and all the natives protest. A scheme is mapped out for Terangi and his little family to escape to an uncharted island known only to the native chief.

* * *

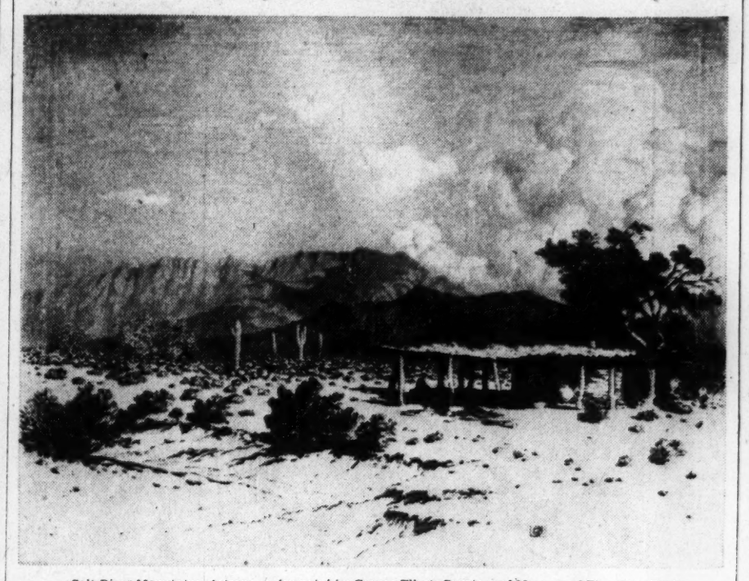
Then comes the hurricane The plan fails when the great storm vents its fury upon the Low Archipelago, reducing the island to a "moon-blanched corpse" of coral. The storm is the story. It is a powerful story, packed with drama and suspense.

Despite the almost unbelievable devastation wrought by wind and wave, nineteen inhabitants of the obliterated island survive. The horror of the episode is somewhat mitigated by the devotion and self-sacrifice evidenced among those caught in the path of the hurricane. For Terangi, it marks the tempestuous road to freedom. How the nineteen escape the fury of the elements gives a thrilling impact to the narrative.

* * *

This novel lacks something of the rich background that distinguished Messrs. Nordhoff and Hall's historical trilogy of the Bounty. But on the whole it is a fine story, enriched by the authors' genuine appreciation of the beauty of the South Sea islands and of their appealing people. The outstanding quality of their work lies in its sensitive interpretation of its varied characters. Terangi dominates them all. He is a splendid type of Polynesian whose courage matches his supple strength. In many respects his restless nature presents a contrast to the childlike serenity of the people who dwell in that tranquil island world. H. T.

Wayside Encounter



Salt River Mountains, Arizona, a dry point by George Ellert. Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

WE HAD been warned of heat in Arizona, and of freshets that sometimes pour down terribly from the hills and sweep away cars in those innocent-looking gullies that are marked on the highway: "Dip, 300 feet." But we found neither of these things, and no one had thought to warn us of the bitter wind that was blowing from snow-covered mountains far to the north, catching our small car broadside and threatening to hurl it bodily into the rock-strewn desert that flanked the road.

We were glad for the crumbling red cliff that swept up from the plain on our left, rising sheer to meet an intensely blue sky across which were driven torn bits of snowy clouds. This was scenery, and a shelter from the wind besides. We would stop here for the tomato juice and sandwiches that we carried for lunch.

The cabin was so small, its adobe walls so crumbled, that it seemed a part of the landscape, and we scarcely noticed it until we had pulled off the pavement and stopped. The chimney from which no smoke issued strengthened our first impression that it was deserted; that we would be offending no one by remaining here and eating our lunch in the car even if this desolate front yard did lie just beyond the barbed wire fence.

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But presently a car pulled up ahead of us and let out a passenger, a man who waved his thanks for the lift and then turned to stare briefly across a little distance at us before he walked to the cabin with the deliberate slouch of one who has timed his patience to the endless stretches of the West.

We knew then that we were trespassing, even though we had not actually entered his premises. Delicacy required that we withdraw, but we would as soon have left a theater in the middle of the third act. For almost immediately this lonely figure, clothed for warmth and not for style and with his face weathered by the tan and grime of years, emerged from the door and led from a corral at the rear of the cabin a donkey. A donkey? A burro, no less, and before our fascinated eyes he proceeded to adjust a pack on the tiny animal.

A prospector! At this word the little boys in the back seat, who had been longing for some time for more excitement, leaped up as though propelled by springs. Rocky deserts and misty mountains that they had only this morning found tiresome suddenly became vital, animated for them by the vision that had flickered through the years before the man who had this cabin for his headquarters. When our own intentions became clear to them they made it fairly plain that they considered this just another example of the stupidity of grownups. Why, otherwise, should we drive tamely on and leave a country where gold was to be had for the taking?

This may also have been in the mind of our prospector, for he stopped now and again to stare in no friendly way at us. Perhaps, we speculated, he had made a strike, and fancied that we were spies; although it was more likely that he expected us to leave tin cans and paper sacks in his yard. We should have liked to reassure him about this; to tell him that we littered the floor of the car with these objects until we could deposit them in the trash can at a tourist camp; but his aspect was so forbidding that we feared any such talk might seem to him only an effort to worm our way into his confidence.

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We had a peculiar respect and sympathy for his attitude. The solitary man has a singular right to his opinions and tastes, and we could only hope that he felt, somehow, a bit of tolerance toward us.

There were questions we might have asked him. Were the haphazard mountains of Arizona, for instance, as mysterious to him as to us? Perhaps they were an even greater riddle to him, since the more intimately one knows a subject the more unfathomable are its final implications. We could not approach him, although Tommy, who is nearly six and who has his own methods of extracting information, could soon have gotten to the bottom of the prospector's conjectures. But we, because we know him well, do not always understand Tommy, and whatever he learned would have remained his own.

So in the end (the children were right, and grownups are absurdly bound to roads of duty and convention and common sense, thereby missing many enchanting prospects) we did drive on. We left the red cliff from whose face great rocks had split and lay, crumbling, at its base; we left the bleached desert and the pale, jagged peaks that lay in a half moon to the south of it. Before us stretched mesas and plains and the great cities of the East, but they would hardly erase for us the picture of a little man with a burro setting out to seek a strange metal lost in fantastic mountains. Wherever he is, we wish him fortune in his quest. M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

Twenty Overcoats; Twenty Men

By Frank L. Perrin

TUCKED away at the bottom of a column in a newspaper today I found a six-line item which interested me somewhat more than any of the political news stories, the tiresome accounts of the war in Africa, or the weather. Some years of more or less intimate familiarity with the processes of newspaper making left no doubt as to the reason why this particular item was used. It bore no date line and carried no identifying marks. In the language of the editorial and composing rooms it was simply a "filler" used to "justify" a column without the necessity of using additional "leads" to fill a troublesome nook. It may have been waiting days or weeks for just this opportunity to carry its simple message to those who might chance to read it.

After all, the brief item tells in the simplest language of an act of thoughtful kindness which is being duplicated, substantially, many times every day and many thousands of times every year. Twenty old men, it informs us, residents of Burton-on-the-Humber, England, have received sturdy, warm overcoats, that number having been presented every winter since 1729, when a bequest was made for that purpose. Perhaps the total in dollars or pounds devoted to this single charity is not large. Those who are directly benefited are comparatively few in number. But actuating and inspiring this continuing benefaction there was, and is, the true spirit of brotherhood.

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It is that consideration for others who may be unfortunate, in distress, or even for those who are improvident and habitually incompetent to provide for themselves which is exemplified in every part of the world today in private and organized charities which bless both objects of such special care and those who have some part in providing it. The poet once lamented that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." No doubt it does, and always will, if countless thousands now and forever look about for something to cause them to weep. There is enough of unhappiness, enough of unsatisfied hunger, enough of cold and loneliness, we all realize. But there is much of something besides these distressing things to make us rejoice because not all hearts are hardened and not all men are inhumane.

That quality, or possession, or thing which we carelessly call charity is a commodity which cannot be stabilized or in any way regimented. Fluctuations in currency standards, rising or falling prices for stocks and bonds, high or low peaks in production, changes in rediscount rates—none of these affect the sensitive indicator which marks the generosity or thoughtfulness of those who find their own in another's good. It is safe to say that during the last two months, in our own and other countries where the economic problem has been acute, millions of men and women whose own fortunes have been depleted or whose means of earning a livelihood have been threatened by the specter of unemployment, have shared scanty incomes with others, often anonymously.

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There is something in such giving that renews or restores our faith and confidence in the great human family which makes up the roll of fellowship and brotherhood. At this moment, as I look about, it would be impossible to name, among perhaps thousands of persons who march before the appraising eye, even one who is stubbornly selfish. Analyzed in the crucible which reveals the thoughts and intentions and desires of the heart, it may be that there is no such thing, after all, as selfishness.

But it may be that there remains with many of us the lingering and somewhat persistent desire to do even the kind and good things in our own way and at such times as best suit our convenience. But even more to be guarded against is the absolute willingness to stand as mentor or dictator of the conduct, moral or otherwise, of those who may appeal for or deserve our bounty. We find unconvincing alibis or excuses when we examine our own thoughts in the revealing light which we sometimes are brave enough to turn within. Those who have fallen without the narrow circle which our own prejudice or prudishness draws may be the very ones who would respond most gratefully to the gift prompted by true compassion.

We look about us and have no difficulty in discovering the human counterparts of the twenty men in need of warm overcoats. They are all about us. Some are children, some are women, and some are men not old enough in years to qualify under the Burton-on-the-Humber bequest. But all of them, in the cities, in the small towns, in the frost-gripped mountain country on the borderland hold out appealing hands. There are "overcoats" for all if they are searched out and counted among our own blessings.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Right of Free Assemblage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial dealing with the incident of the flogging of labor organizers at Tampa, Fla., was, I think, very important, because it brings directly to your readers the seriousness of situations in certain cities on matters of liberal thought and the right of free assemblage.

Certain organizations in this country are being used by wealthy business interests to carry out intimidation that is amounting to serious proportions.

I am mighty glad to see your fine paper speaking out against this very unfair practice. C. F. JARRETT

Tulsa, Okla.

The Wide Horizon

Ships and Sheriffs and—

By Courtland Holdom

SAN FRANCISCO

DWELLERS on the Pacific coast have talked of many things in the local news within recent weeks—things which have puzzled them fully as much as affairs of Washington or Geneva.

First of all there has been that hardy perennial, the water-front quarrel, centering, as usual, at San Francisco. Suddenly and unexpectedly radical laborers and ship owners have ceased calling each other unloving names. The crews of steam schooners, whose united "job action" had tied up the lumber trade of the whole west coast, and hindered much other coastwise shipping, suddenly petitioned to have their jobs back, and after a brief hesitation their erstwhile bosses agreed to take them back. Result: Sixty-two vessels tied up in seven ports are suddenly released, with 1500 officers and men back at work, and labor furnished incidentally to many more, principally stevedores.

Now, for the time being, at least, all is calm and serenity. The reason is that conservative labor leaders—repudiated by their insurgent rank-and-filers, ousted from union memberships and freely labeled "sell-out artists" by many of the local union men—these conservative labor leaders have gathered at Washington in the convention of the International Seamen's Union, and brought order out of chaos.

They "lifted" the charter of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific, tied up its funds, and threatened to organize new locals, purged of radical membership.

It seems that the western sailors in the steam schooners were badly misled in their job action, and most of them are only too glad to get out of an unpleasant mess. Radical leaders have retreated on the run, ship men declare, and may not agitate west coast ports for many a day to come.

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Then there is the serio-comic story of the Los Angeles police officers who have been taken from their normal duties of escorting school children across congested intersections, and sent out into wild and forbidding areas hundreds of miles beyond even the expansive city limits of the Angel City.

Chief of Police James E. Davis told them to halt the influx of "bums" en route to Los Angeles for an easy winter. The "foreign legion," totaling well over 100 officers, proceeded to their remote stations, and appealed to local sheriffs' offices to be deputized for the job. Some sheriffs co-operated, others refused curtly, and were reported to have ordered the Los Angeles policemen off the highways.

Conflicting reports came from the various fronts, some sectors reporting the turning back of as many as 200 vagrants in a single day, while brother officers across the line in Arizona countered with information indicating that the mendicants might possibly be going around in circles, as not a single wanderer had been observed on the way back East.

The temptation for the rest of California to treat the situation with levity was beyond resistance. Los Angeles city limits were stretching to the Oregon line, it was rumored, while the asserted failure of the "bum blockade" was passed jocundly from mouth to mouth.

Others saw something grim and unfortunate about it. Too prone has California been, they pointed out, to welcome the tourist with a fat billfold, but reject the poor immigrant with only his willingness to work as his passport. The tourist booster organizations have long advertised for sight-seers or new residents financially prepared to establish a home on the coast, but at the same time warned job-seekers away.

The more analytical, however, saw something more fundamental behind the move of the Los Angeles chief of police. They pointed out the sorry plight of such a city as Los Angeles, a natural magnet for the unemployed when federal transient relief was curtailed. Unable to care for its own indigent, it was, they asserted, a hard reality which forced the city to take extreme measures to stop a further influx of men who should, according to present plans, be cared for at home.

* * *

Meantime an unfortunate affair in San Francisco brought rather drastically before many a picture of what might happen if federal relief projects were not well guarded, and the relief clients not in some way infused with a proper spirit of co-operation with the nation which is befriending them.

On a WPA job, a cave-in buried three men alive. Rescue attempts were not going well. The superintendent on the job was annoyed by newspapermen shooting pictures and asking questions. The journalists were ejected, and a ring of workers placed about the location, under orders to keep everyone out. The guards took this to include firemen and police who arrived to aid in the rescue, and in the ensuing excitement it seemed for a brief time that relief "government" had superseded the regular authority of San Francisco. William J. Quinn, chief of police, declared that for a few moments it was the worst situation he has seen in many a day. All was settled peacefully, but it was impressed upon the relief client and his directors that they are the guests of the citizenry, not a group apart.